IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette.
No. 56.110.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

THE OFFICES OF THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
are now situate
IN HOMJI STREET,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
15th Nov.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
22nd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
29th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
6th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MEDINA	12500
13th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
27th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
1914				
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
10th ,,	DELTA	8000	.....	...
17th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
31st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
2nd May	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
9th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
23rd ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	SINGLE. "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	391 or	495	891 or	742-8
To LONDON	627 or	928	940-8 or	792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Bombay. Superintendent.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

SAILINGS, 1913-14.

TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
1City of London. A & C	9000	....	14th Nov.
2City of Benares. A & C	6973	....	9th Nov.
3City of Calcutta....A & C	7630	29 th Nov	...
City of York.....A & C	7870	....	3rd Dec.
*Trafford Hall.....A	5321	....	27th Dec.
City of Poona .....A &	7467	21st Jan.	...
City of Birmingham A & C	7475	3rd Feb.	21st Feb
City of Calcutta ..A & C	7630*	19th Mar	10th Mar
Trafford Hall .....A	5321	21st Mar.	...
City of Manchester. A & C	5661	....	25th Mar
City of Paris .....A & C	9032*	13th April	11th Apr
City of Karachi ...A & C	5566	....	22nd Apr
City of Lahore ....A & C	6875	....	29th Apr
City of Birmingham A & C	7475	2 th May	25th May

1Calling at Marseilles, Dunkirk and Glasgow.
2Calling at Havre, Liverpool and Birkenhead.
3Calling at Marseilles, Dunkirk and Liverpool.
*Calling at Genoa, and Manchester.
*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry Second Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc. Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fans fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B I Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nordeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS
MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freights, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., Ltd.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Linga	2,185	Friday 14th Nov.	† 6 a. m.	direct.
Lhasa	2,781	Mon 17th Nov.	11 a.m.	P, D & C.M.
Kasara	1,195	Thurs. 20 h Nov.	9 a. m.	† C M.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi
† Cutch Mandvi

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH
(Weekly)

S. S. "Kasara," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 20th November, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "Bankura," 3,159 tons, on Tuesday the 18th November, calling at, Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Purnea	3306	Friday 14th Nov
*Pentakota	3418	Thursday 27th ,,
†Pundua	3305	,, 11th Dec.
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 25th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Virawa," 3,360 tons, on or about 15th November, 1913.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
13th November, 1913.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,,	18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Anteng-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tihling
Lioyaang	Tienstin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	16th Nov.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Dec.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Dec.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st Jan. '14.
Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	15th Jan. ,,
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	1st Feb. ,,

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.

(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	10th Feb.
*Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Feb.
*Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	1st Mar.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	10th Mar.
*Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	16th Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	10th April
Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	16th April
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st May.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	10th May.
*Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	16th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich.	1st June.

*Call at Karachi on the 18th and leave on the 20th.

ORDINARY SERVICE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sial about 1913.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	28th Dec. 1914.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	28th Jan
China	6017	E Tarabocchia	28thFeb
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Cliunak	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	D Cosulich	1st May.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	30thMay.
Persia	5895	M. de Nardo	30thJune.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,, 750
,, London via Trieste	Rs. 579 to 644*
,, London via Trieste and back	Rs. 908 to Rs. 1,038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 330
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525
,, London via Trieste	Rs. 429 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back	Rs. 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
,, London via Trieste	,, 529 to 594†
,, London via Trieste and back	,, 833 to 963†

† Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
China	6017	E. Tarabocchia	6th Dec. 1913.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO.
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
LEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment direction sent closed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£	400.000
RESERVE FUND	£	15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£	600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB F. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
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J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls	55,000,000
Do. subscribed	,,	45,000,000 =say £4,745,000
,, subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tiflis
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£	400,000
RESERVE	£	50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

JOB PRINTING—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
88, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Colombo	Madras	Singapore
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Medan	Tientsin
Hankow		Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m
SATURDAY 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the reamining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of the constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager,

BRASSO

The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is

BRASSO

Stocked in all Bazars.

PAN DAN OR BETEL BOXES.

One-tenth of the whole human race indulge in betel and nut chewing as a masticatory. The nut, one of the principle ingredients used with the betel, undergoes special treatment, including that of being boiled in milk to sweeten and soften it preparatory to its final use in the cut-up form one is accustomed to see it when on sale. The finely shredded nut is wrapped up in a leaf of the betel vine or pan with a pellet of shell lime or chunam and cardamons, and other spices or aromatics. Betel and nut chewing is supposed to strengthen the gums, sweeten the breath and stimulate the digestive organs. It is offered on ceremonial visits in India in the same manner as wine is offered on similar occasions by Europeans. At state functions, marriage ceremonies, etc, not only amongst our Indian Sovereign Princes and Nobles, but all classes of Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis down to the plebian throng, real leaf gold is wrapped over the betel for presentation to distinguished guests.

The PAN DAN, therefore, becomes as important and as necessary an adjunct to the observance of Oriental social etiquette as the silver cigar and cigarette box and the liquor or wine Tantalus with Europeans.

We have just made up a handsome sample collection in silver and electro-plate of these Pan or Betel boxes with all the artistic care possible. Each Pan Supari box, besides being an acceptable present for any purpose will be found to make a most appropriate marriage gift. Ample space is provided for the engraving of any inscription.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.

JEWELLERS. WATCHMAKERS. &C.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRESENTATION XMAS BOXES FOR THE U. K.

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THEIR LONDON AGENTS

MONGINI BROTHERS

are registering orders, provided the same reach them, accompanied with remittance, not later than the 28th November, for the following special presentation boxes delivered free of all charges at any address in the United Kingdom, enclosing senders card, if desired.

No. 1. RUPEES 10. Plush album box, filled with best chocolates.
No. 2. RUPEES 15. Velvet and Satin Box, hand painted flora design on satin cover, filled with best chocolates.
No. 3. RUPEES 20. Rich Moire Silk Casket with handsome silk embroidery bands, filled with best chocolates.

SAMPLES OF THE ABOVE MAY BE SEEN AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUNTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell); Malaya RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.

GRUYRE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also tripple rectified oil for Medicine.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only. MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and soup pastes of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian steamer monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

Hors D'Owvre in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best House of France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and Tables of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our Famous VINOLA PORTO CLARET (purely grape wine) in great demand.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S Celebrated INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LONAVLA.

AFTER the 17th November, 1913, the UP and DOWN Lonavla Express Trains will NOT BE RUN.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st November, 1913.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by reason of the death of THUCKER DAMODAR RATANSY, which took place on the last Bhadarva Vud 11 corresponding with the English date 10th of October, 1913, Friday, the Partnership between Thucker Domodar Ratansy, Thucker Narranji Jivraj, Thucker Mathuradas Devram and Thucker Bhanji Karamay carrying on business in Tobacco, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Kitson Lights, Gramophones, Phonographs, Harmoniums, &c., in Bombay and Calcutta under the names and styles of K. N. Narranji and Co., and Damodar Ratansy & Co., is so far as it related to the said Thucker Damodar Ratansy determined and dissolved as from the said 10th of October, 1913, and that the estate of the said Thucker Damodar Ratansy is not in any way liable or responsible for any contracts or liabilities incurred by or on behalf of the said Firm from and after the said 10th of October, 1913, dated this 12th day of November, 1913.

LITTLE AND CO.,
Attorneys for BAI SUNTOKE, widow and sole heir and representative of THUCKER DAMODAR RATANSY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

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WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir!" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

The following popular and well-known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. ROBERTSON SANDERSON & Co., Ltd., LEITH, can be had wholesale from

CROFT, MODY AND CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY, or retail from

Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
and
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM St., FORT.

Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd).

O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlivet) WHISKY.

O.H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY,

G. O. H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.

SECOND TO NONE WHISKY

MONEY MADE EASILY.

Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to

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A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.

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AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER Industry, Shambazar Calcutta.

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TWO BIG FILMS.

IN A LION'S DEN.
A thrilling story of circus life.

HOW BELLA WAS WON.
From "Our Mutual Friend."

ANOTHER BIG HIT.

MR. LESLIE ROSS.
A REFINED COMEDIAN,
Funny in every fibre.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

FOR 2 NIGHTS ONLY.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
Presents for the first time in India
THE BANDMANN LONDONERS
in the latest London Ragtime Revues.

FRIDAY, November 21st.
For the First Time in Bombay
The Present London Rage
"HULLO RAGTIME"
as played for two years and still crowding the Hippodrome Theatre, London.

SATURDAY, November 22nd.
For the First Time in Bombay.
The Enormously Successful Revue from the Pavilion Theatre, London.
"STEP THIS WAY"
(Everybody's doing it now)
Now packing the Pavillion Theatre, London.

NEW COMPANY, NEW DRESS, NEW SCENERY, NEW EVERYTHING.
Be in the Fashion! See and Learn Ragtime.
PLAN NOW OPEN AT ROSE & Co.

IN AID OF THE NEW BUILDING FUND.
Under the patronage of
HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF BOMBAY.

A GRAND OPEN AIR
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
TO BE HELD ON
23rd NOVEMBER, 1913, at 9 P.M.,
IN AID OF THE BUILDING FUND OF THE
NEW ST. JOSEPH'S FOUNDLING HOME,
ON THE PREMISES OF
THE FOUNDLING HOME, MAZAGON.

Latest Songs, Mandoline Quartette, Song Duets, Dialogues, &c., &c., to be followed by the most comic Babocities termed
"VENKATRAO."

VICTORIA BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

Fees of admission:—Reserved, Rs. 3; First Class, Rs. 2; Second, Re. 1; Children under 10 years, half rates.

Tickets may be had at the Home, Messrs. ROSE & Co., SOUNDY & Co., Messrs. B. X. and I. M. FURTADOS, and EXAMINER PRESS Bombay.

REFRESHMENTS.

Soda and Lemon ...one anna.
Ginger and Raspberry...two annas.
Cakes ... ...one & two annas.
Ice-cream ... ...two annas.

Better get Good Strength.

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS will greatly help you to get good strength. Your digestive troubles, weakness, urinary complaints, and all will be completely vanished by these Pills and great strength substituted within a comparatively short time.

Wouldn't you like to be strong? Do you not value your health!

Price Re. 1 per box.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar—Kathiawar.
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and supplied—Chuckla, No. 6.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

THE LAST PERFORMANCES OF THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, At 9-15 Sharp.
For the First Time in Bombay.
The Great Gaiety Theatre Success,
"THE SUNSHINE GIRL"
From the Gaiety Theatre, London.

TO-MORROW NIGHT.
The Ever Popular Musical Comedy
"THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN"

SATURDAY night.
Important Revival with New Scenery and Costumes of Sydney Jones' Masterpiece,
"THE GEISHA."

MONDAY, 17th November.
Grand Farewell Benefit to the Popular Comedian, Mr. ALFRED FRITH, By Special Request
"AUTUMN MANŒUVRES"

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Orchestra Stalls Rs. 5, Balcony Rs. 3, Gallery Re. 1.

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30 P. M.
Performance Commences at 9-15 sharp.
PLAN OPEN AT ROSE & CO.

LOOK OUT FOR THE BANDMANN LONDONERS IN THE LATEST LONDON
RAGTIME REVUES.

SPECIAL NOTICE:—Arrangements have been made for tramway cars in the direction to Fort to wait at the Girgaum Terminus at the close of the performance.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

THE MAUD ALLAN
CHERNIAVSKY COMPANY
Under the Direction of
W. ANGUS MacLEOD.
MONDAY, NOV. 24TH.
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
THE MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION
in the History of India.

MAUD ALLAN
AND
LEO, JAN, MISCHEL
CHERNIAVSKY

CHANGE
OF PROGRAMME
NIGHTLY.

PRICES:—Boxes from Rs. 21 to Rs. 60. Stalls Rs. 10 and Rs. 7. Dress Circle Rs. 6.
Box Plan at ROSE & Co.
MANAGER:—HOWARD EDIE.

BOMBAY CHORAL SOCIETY,
TOWN HALL.

THURSDAY, 20th November;
at 9-30 P M.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Her Excellency Lady Willingdon (Patrons of the Society), and His Excellency The Naval Commander-in-Chief (Vice Patron and President of the Society).

Cantata .....May Queen.....Sterndale Bennett.
Ballad...Banner of St. George...Elgar.

(FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY)

SOLOISTS.

Mrs. E. F. HALLIWELL.....Soprano.
Miss M. WILLSON.....Contralto.
Mr. A. L. COWEN .....Tenor.
Mr. JOSEPH DODDS.....Bass.

WITH
CHORUS OF 70 VOICES.

By kind permission of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, His Excellency's Orchestra will accompany.

Solo Pianist...Mr. FRANK St. LEGER.
Conductor.....Mr. EDWARD BEHR.

Prices: Centre of Hall .....Rs. 4
Sides of Hall.....Rs. 2

ALL SEATS CAN BE RESERVED. Plan at MARCKS and Coy., Ltd., Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of 'The Empire Ld,' at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld,

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.

A STRONG AND GRIPPING DRAMA

THE EAGLE'S CLAW.

A splendid sensational Drama full of startling incident, dealing with the methods of an up-to-date expert criminal and his detection.

SEE THE AEROPLANE VS. MOTOR RACE!

The most exciting scene ever screened.

BUFFALO-RACING IN JAVA. Coloured views.

BUNNY CHASED BY BLOODHOUNDS. Rippling comic.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY:—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.
Saturday and Sunday 11-15 to 12-15.

PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30.
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MALARIA FEVER CURED.

THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS

Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.

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for pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PRICE Rs. 5.

The Bombay Gazette

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths

FROM

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THIRD EDITION.

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HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,

FORT,

BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL MEANS SATISFACTION

SHELL MEANS SPEED

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding Stationery, etc.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Busi ness Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 2 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, a PROOF READER, only practical men need apply. Box No. 913, care of this Paper.

WANTED A DEPUTY MACHINE OVERSEER, who can supervise latest printing machinery. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

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HOTEL WINDSOR
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the
PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
Lt.-Col. COLLIE, I. M. S.

Price Annas two; Postage half Anna. To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

BOOKS FOR SALE.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY
(Bombay to the Bosphorus.)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6
Apply to the 'Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPETENT INSTRUCTOR IN MARATHI, on the Staff of the Police Training School, Nasik, on Rs. 100 per mensem, as a Sub-Inspector to advance to Rs. 150 per mensem, in the month of May, 1914, as an Inspector with the usual further prospects. None but fully qualified applicants of good physique, with an aptitude for teaching, with good testimonials as to character and certificates testifying to their success as teachers, need apply. Applications (together with original testimonials) should be addressed to the undersigned so as to reach this office not later than the 25th November, 1913.

M. KENNEDY,
Inspector General of Police.

WANTED AT ONCE.—GOOD HALF TONE PROCESS and LINE BLOCK MAKER. Write giving full particulars and salary required to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A NIGHT MACHINE PRINTER, one who is thoroughly conversant with printing a newspaper preferred, apply with testimonials at once to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, FOUR JOBBING COMPOSITORS, only competent men need apply to MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

YOUNG EUROPEAN LADY undertakes to GIVE LESSONS in English and Music. Fully qualified. Term moderate. Apply Box No. 955, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, a European or Eurasian Lady SHORTHAND TYPIST, applicants must give particulars of speed pay, age, etc., otherwise application will not be entertained. Apply box No. 918, care of this Paper.

WANTED, an ADVERTISING CANVASSER, an efficient and clever man need apply, one who is well acquainted with the Bombay firms will be selected. Apply box No. 900, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

A KNAKE BABY GRAND PIANO in first class order. Price Rs. 475. No offers. Apply to Box No. 628, care of this paper.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

FOR SALE

OLD CHINA, a genuine Roseverte, Yung Cheng period, A. B. 1723, Chinese Jinger Jar—valued at Rs. 1,000. What offers?

Apply to Box No. 934, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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ROOMS with BOARD, with a homely English couple, in modern flat. Meals supplied at Re. 60 per month, (Breakfast, Tiffen and Dinner). For further particulars apply to
DHUN BUILDING,
(Top Floor),
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TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

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For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette,"

See Special Short Advertisements Column

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8

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First Insertion	... Rs. 0-0 per inch.
Second Insertion	... „ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	... „ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	... „ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	... „ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	... „ 6-0 do.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Gowanburn, 2,123 tons, Captain A Wyne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Russelton, with a cargo of 61,629 pieces Jarrah timber.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Austria, 4,869 tons, Captain M D. Consulich, will sail to-day for Trieste, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain H. F Minnett, wil sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Greyfevale, 2,846 tons, Captain J. W. Steel, will sail to-day for Middlesbrough, with manganese ore.

The Japan Mail steamship Co's. steamer Rangoon Maru, 3,316 tons, Captain K. Derte, will sail to-day for Kobe with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Ula, 3,426 tons, Captain A E. Oliver, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Barala, 1,899 tons, Captain R. A. Milne, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Dulwich, 2,115 tons, Captain D. O. Redding, will sail to-day for Karachi with ballast.

The Bombay Port Officer states that the Commander of the steamer "Begum" reports native craft awash lat. 10-14 North, long 76 East, and shipping is therfore warned.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Dartmouth ..Capt Darcy .....R Navy
H M S Kennett ...Comdr Bailey .....R Navy
H M S Chilmer ..Comdr England .....R Navy
H M S Jed .... Mulock .....R Navy
H M S Colne .....Birket .....R Navy
H M S Pelorus ...Comdr Hill .....R Navy
R I M S Duffe in Comdr E J Headlam R I M
Plasey .....4615 Andrews ...Southampton Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 12.

Angas ... 232 Dukes .....A Yule and Co
Baron Ardrossan....2776 Reid W & A G & Co
Bardu.....1899 Milne .....M M and Co
Pankura .....1905 Whitehead...M M and C
Dulwich .... 2115 Redding .....T M & C
Glenspean.....3326 Harve .....W & A G & Co
Gowanburn.....Wyne .....W and A G and C
Hoselaco .....944 Fanning ..T Morrison & C
Hohenfels ...3458 Lamaz ..W and A G and Co
Intombe.....3504 Lockman .....T M and Co
Inverness ... 2401 Venus.. W and A G and Co
Khosrau...2410 Hannah...Jeddah T M and C.
Kurara.....50 Minett .....M M and Co
Kirkdale .....3049 Gibson .....J F & C.
Kanzler .....765 Smith Jeddah...W M K
Kilof the Thistle...4286 Parker .....T M Co
Mellowshire...28 Tue .....
Navarino ...3300 Semple ..W and A G and Co
Rahmani .....1872 Lewis .....T M and Co
Rath .....2242 Wilson .....F Fard Co
Southborough 2367 Elliman .....
Sultan Von Koetie ..1113 Battems .....W and A G and C
Sidra .....2097 Bryn .....The Bombay Co
Strathovan...2833 Davies...W and A G and Co
Uganda.....3498 Archdeacon.....M M and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov 12.

PRINCES DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Capts. Dest. Dats. Agents.

A Chantala.....3103 Phillips ..M M and Co
S Virawa .....2176 Maude .....M M and Co
C&R City of Calcutta...4891 Elliott .. Calcutta ...13-11 .. K N and Co
F Sarlac ...1286 Weeks .Basreh etc ..H S Shu
H Parnea.... 2127 Williams ...M M and C
K Rangoon Maru ..3316 Date .....Kobe...13-11 N Y Kaisha
M Salina .....2002 Godfree...Graham and Co
N Strathearn ... 840 Grant .W & A G and Co
P InKentarm3151 Carstens ..W and A G and Co
R&B Austria...4870 Cosulich ...Trieste ..13-11 A L S N Co

VICTOR A DOCK.

1 Clan Macfarlane...3104 Swanston.....Malabar Coast...15-11 ..J Fanl Co
2 Elysia ..... 3958 Coverley .Liverpool .....W and A G & Co
3 Porto Said ...2885 Molls .....I M S Co
4 Duffield ...2442 Baldock W & A G & Co
5 Gryfevale ...2845 Steel..M'bro .. 12-11 .. T M & Co
6 City of Bombay...3354 Gray ...Dundrk .. 15-11 .. K N and Co
8 Cleopatra.....2119 Haner.....A L S N Co
9 Kawachi Maru...3821 Christansen ..... N Y Kaisha
10 & 11 Arabia ...4098 Palmer ...London ..... 15-11...P and O Co
12 & 13 Delta...4780 Mare .....Shanghai ..... P and O Co
14 Kola .....510 Minnett .....M M and Co
15 Ula.....3426 Oliver .....Calcutta .. 12 .. A Yule and Co
16 Dunrobin .....2119 Carr .....I M and Co

H W P D

Kawasi .....553 Mahomed .....Bo S N Co
Satranji .....547 Hussein .....Bo S N Co
Indravati .....513 Esmail.....Bo S N Co

H W V D

Linga .....951 Manley .....M M Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
11	Kathiawar ...	Baker	Mafi Oct 22
12	Linga	Manley ...	K'chi Nov 10
	Gowanburn ..	Wyne... ...	R'ti n Oct 25

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels	Commanders	Destination
12	Roma	Greenbury	Port Said
	Elgin	Potts	Calcutta
	Ula	Oliver	Calcutta
	Barala	Milne	Busreh

The following vessels obtained pratique yesterday:—

Steamer Austria, Consulich, for Trieste.
" Kola, Minnett, for Busreh etc.
" Dulwich, Redding, for Karachi.
" Greyfevale, Steel, for Middlesbrough.
" Rangoon Maru, Parte, for Kobe etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Kosna for Busreh etc.
" Bankura for Persian Gulf.
" Intombe for Hull etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co.'s steamer Golconda left Aden on November 12.

H. E. Lord Willingdon will perform the opening ceremony of Sheth Bhagwandas Narotamdas Kapole Nivas at the corner of New Charni Road and Sandhurst Road on Thursday, November 27, at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.).

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—10 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 1 package haberdashery, Thos Cook and Son.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—29 bales hemp, G. Verji and Co; 7 cwts ivory, S Mahomedally and Co; 500 cwts myrabolam, Pulee and Co; 7 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR MALTA.

Arabia s—5 bales cotton twist, H B Trading Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Hallamshire s—6700 tons, manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR HULL.

Duntrobin s—210 cwts kang, Bauer and Krause; 2,000 cwts cotton-seed, 2,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Calcutta s—770 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Chantala s—660 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.

Hohenfels s—500 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 5000 cwts castor seed, K Devchand and Co; 330 bales cotton, W Pavri and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hohenfels s—1200 cwts bonemeal, E C Nauji.

Imkenturm s—105 cwts gum arabic, P Jethabhoy; 5 bales oily woollen cloth, K Devchand and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Austria s—1,000 cwts gingillyseed, John Fachiri; 2000 cwts gingilly seed, B S Lloyd and Co.

Cleopatra s—165 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1 bale woollen carpets, E G Fulep; 3 cwts brassware, Allen Bros and Co; 320 cwts dhoop oil seed, E J Wolf Sons and Co; 2 boxes glasswere, S Fitz and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Port Said s—204 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Port Said s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Cleopatra s—10 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co; 34 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co.

FOR ODDESA.

Cleopatra s—62 cwts. gum olibanum, Ali Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Rangoon Maru s—200 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co.

Kawchi Maru s—2,000 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, G G Kaisha; 550 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR YAKOHAMA.

Rangoon Maru s—400 cwts fish manure, P Hara.

Kawchi Maru s—100 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR HONKONG.

Rangoon Maru s—24 cwts angoos, Cenug Tai.

FOR MOJI.

Kawchi Maru s—200 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Kawchi Maru s—150 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kawchi Maru s—500 bales cotton yarn, M B Kaisha.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOV. 12.

Steamer Rotenfels from New York; Agents, W and A Graham and Co—265 boxes, 1 case clocks, 1 case coffee, 15 cases medicines, 7 cases drugs, 75 cases rosin, 7 cases locks, 192 cases, 30 boxes lamps, 111 cases nails, 105 cases, 8 kegs paint, 500 drums turpentine, 57,182 cases refined petroleum, 1,000 cases mineral colza oil, 99 cases 962 barrels lubricating oil, 19 cases paper, 164 cases provisions, 8 cases soap, 25 cases, 15 barrels grease, 2,150 cases paraffin wax, 1,655 bales cotton goods.

Steamer Inverness from Calcutta; Agents, W A Graham and Co—5,680 tons coal

Steamer Gowanburn from Bunbury; Agents, W and A Graham and Co. —61,629 pieces jarrah timber.

Steamer Knight of Thistle from Moji; Agents, T Morrison and Co—5,090 tons coal.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	November	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thurs ...	13	m 10	24	26	6
		11	20 a	28	3
Fri ...	14	m 10	57	26	6
		11	54 a	28	7
Sat	15	m 11	32	27	5
Sun ...	16	m 0	30	28	9
		0	9 a	26	2

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	November	h.	m.	ft.	in
Thurs ...	13	m 4	39	19	4
		4	35 a	15	9
Fri ...	14	m 5	15	19	3
		5	5 a	15	5
Sat	15	m 5	50	19	4
		5	35 a	15	3
Sun ...	16	m 6	25	19	8
		6	8 a	15	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
13 (Thursday)	do 6h. 45m.	do 6h. 1m.
14 (Friday)	do 6h. 45m.	do 6h. 1m.
15 (Saturday)	do 6h. 46m.	do 6h. 1m.
16 (Sunday)	do 6h. 46m.	do 6h. 1m.

Phases of the Moon.—Full Moon, Nov. 14th 4h. 41·4m. a.m. Last Quarter, 21st, 1h. 26·5m p.m. New Moon, 28th, 7h 1·2m. a.m. First Quarter, Dec. 5th 3h. 28·7m. p.m.

The Commander-in-Chief, after visiting the western coast, will arrive in Bombay, on the 20th instant, and then proceed direct to Delhi.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charges for announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SUKHADWALLA—Nov. 11, at Walkeshwar Road, Damoder Gordhandas Sukhadwalla, J.P., aged 67. Deeply regretted by his relatives, friends and admiring public.

INDIA.

MARRIAGE.

GIFFORD GAYTON—BARRY—October 15, at St. Stephen's Church, Gloucester-road, by the Rev Lombardini, William J. Gifford Gayton, only son of the late William Gayton, J.P., F.R.C.S., F.R.S., and Mrs. Gayton, of Ravensworth, Regent's Park Road, N. W., to Norah, second daughter of the late James Hewitt Barry, of Sydenham Hill, and Calcutta, and Mrs. Barry.

DEATHS.

HENNESSY—October 16, at 5, Lancaster Gate, W., Ethel Amy Hennessy, eldest daughter of the late James Hennessy, of Multrapore, Maldah, Bengal.

HOPE—October 12, at a nursing home in London, Edmund Louis Hope, M.I.M.E., of Abbottabad, India, second son of the late Hon'ble Louis Hope, aged 47.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay and African Steam Navigation Company, Annual General Meeting, 191, Samuel-street, 3-30 p.m.

Bandmann Opera Company, "The Sunshine Girl," Royal Opera House, 9 15 p.m.

Salle Francaise: Prof. Louis Peltier on "Medicine Satirized," third part of "Medicine through the Ages," 6-20 p.m.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road. Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30, and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim:—The day of account to the oppressor is much more wrathful than the day of evil to the oppressed.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab.		*
do do for Calcutta.		*
do do for Madras...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	7-30	21-30
Third class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-45	21-45

Music at the Princess Mary Gymkhana.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G.I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March .....Territorial ....Blankenburg
Overture ..Le Pommo Noir ...Auber
Valse .....The Girl of the Film..Sirmay
Grand Potpourri ..Melodies Memories..Finck
Song (Cornet Solo) ..The Rosary E. Nevin
Selection ..The Arcadians .....Monckton
Galop..... John Peel.....Hent

Victoria Gardens.—The following animals have been presented to the zoological collection:—Spotted deer (Cervus axis) by Mr. F. P. Talyarkhan; Indian fox (Vulpes bengalensis by Mr. Priestley, Superintendent, Bombay Police.

Lecture.—Mr. S. S. Mehta, B. A., will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this (Thursday) evening at 6-30 p. m. (S.T.). Subject:—"Manners and Morals of Literary days of India." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

Theft of Jewellery.—Gordhandas Vallabhdas, a broker, residing on the first floor of a house at Kazi Syed Street, reports the theft of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,475 from his house on Tuesday between 11 a. m. and 2 p.m., and an entrance into the room had been effected by the removal of some iron bars from a window facing a sweeper's passage. The property was kept in a cupboard which had been forced open.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Miramich," via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 P.M., on Friday the 14th November. Mails for Madagascar Ports, Reunion and Mauritius, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L Marquis per extra s. s. "Purnea" will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. on Friday the 14th November, instead of on the 13th as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Simla, Nov. 12.

A few falls of rain is reported from the extreme south Peninsula, otherwise the weather has been dry everywhere. Humidity continue slow over the central part of the country and in the Bombay Deccan. The Temperature is generally normal.

Forecast:—No large change.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (11th)...	75·3	60·1	...	0·00
Jask ..	83·3	70·3	...	0·00
Muskat (11th) ..	89·8	75·6	...	0·00
Multan ..	86·8	58·5	...	0·00
Rawalpindi ..	79·4	44·6	...	0·11
Lahore ..	81·4	51·2	...	0·00
Sirsa	88·3	54·0	...	0·00
Ambala ...	84·5	48·9	..	0·05
Delhi ..	80·0	61·8	...	0·00
Agra ...	91·0	60·0	...	0·00
Mainpuri ...	89·5	56·1	...	0·00
Jhansi ...	91·1	61·5	...	0·00
Cawnpore ...	88·1	57·0	...	0·00
Allahabad ...	87·6	54·5	...	0·00
Jacobabad ...	90·1	56·8	...	0·00
Karachi ...	84·5	69·0	...	0·00
Ajmer ...	89·6	59·2	...	0·00
Jaipur ...	92·2	57·1	...	0·00
Kotah ...	93·1	64·6	...	0·00
Bhuj ...	91·0	55·5	...	0·00
Dwarka ...	83·8	70·2	...	0·00
Verawal ...	90·6	66·8	...	0·00
Rajkot ...	92·6	59·3	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para.	93·0	60·3	...	0·00
Surat ...	94·4	61·1	...	0·00
Ahmedabad ...	91·6	66·2	...	0·00
Deesa ...	95·3	53·4	...	0·00
Neemuch ...	...	...	...	...
Indore ...	89·1	54·6	...	..
Jubbulpore ...	85·3	52·3	...	...
Saugor ...	87·3	59·1	...	...
Hoshangabad ...	88·1	52·9	...	...
Khandwa ...	91·2	55·1	...	...
Akola ...	90·7	51·5	...	...
Amraoti ...	88·8	68·3	...	...
Nagpur ...	88·1	55·8	...	...
Chanda ...	87·4	52·0	...	...
Raipur ...	84·7	59·6	...	...
BOMBAY ...	86·3	72·3	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	89·3	64·2	...	...
Mormugao ...	88·5	69·2	...	...
Karwar ...	85·7	64·0	...	...
Malegaon ...	90·9	54·1	...	...
Ahmednagar ...	87·6	57·5	...	...
Poona ...	88·0	53·3	...	...
Sholapur ...	90·3	59·1	...	0·00
Bijapur ...	89·2	55·8	...	0·00
Belgaum ...	86·3	56·0	...	0·00
Aurangabad ...	87·9	55·5	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	87·4	52·7	...	0·00
Hyderabad ...	88·3	56·2	...	...
Mangalore ...	88·8	71·8	...	0·03
Calicut ...	85·8	74·6	...	2·63
Cochin ...	88·2	75·7	0·10	17·6
Colombo ...	86·0	72·0	0·19	6·06
Masulipatam ...	87·3	69·2	...	0·00
Bellary ...	91·0	60·3	...	0·00
Cuddapah ...	89·5	65·5	...	0·00
Madras ...	79·5	72·5	0·01	13·21
Bangalore ...	79·3	60·8	...	0·11
Coimbatore ...	85·4	70·3	...	1·00
Trichinopoly ...	88·6	74·3	...	4·37
Negapatam ...	83·2	73·7	...	21·75

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 12th November, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in the north Punjab. Night temperature is in excess at Delhi and Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in the extreme north-western and western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in lower Sind and drier at Bikaner and Kotah. Day temperature is in excess in Rajputana; night temperature is above normal at Jacobabad and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiwar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Bhuj and Deesa and normal or in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in excess in West Central India; minimum temperature is in defect at a few stations in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri. Minimum temperature is below normal except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature is in defect.

General Remarks.—Cochin reports light showers.

Weather is likely to be dry generally.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time) on the 12th November 1913, was 30·119 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, other mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUICIDE BY OPIUM POISONING.

A cart-driver named Trimbak Govind died at the Sir J. J. Hospital on Tuesday from the effects of opium poisoning. An inquest was held on the body when it transpired that Trimbak had incurred some debts a few months ago to purchase a pair of bullocks, and the creditors were pressing him hard for money. The evidence of an opium vendor showed that Trimbak had purchased some opium from him on Sunday.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide by opium poisoning.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. MANDUA.

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Mantua" with the outward mails of the 31st ultimo, left Aden at 1 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

Askwith, Mr A V
Anderson, Mr G A
Blagrove, Miss M
Becher, Miss M R
Butler, Mr H E
Bury, Mr J
Bushby, Mr W E
Brooks, Mr D C M
Brace, Mr F
Blegrave, Miss A E B
Brace, Mr F
Carr, Mr A C and Mrs
Connolly, Miss I and B
Cape, Mrs C P 3 children
Cassells, Mrs W S and Inft
Calthrop, Miss V
Chilton, A H
Carroll, Mr G A
Carsell's, Mrs and Ayah
Cooke, Mrs
Churchill Mr C
Conolly, Miss
Casperaz, Mr A and Mrs
Dugh's Mrs child and Inft Nurse
Douglas Pennant, Hon A G
Davis, Rev T B
Durnford, Mr C E and Mrs
Edwards, Mrs J R child
Evershed, Mr W A
Floyd, Mrs H V
Floyd, Miss G
Field, Mr W P
Field, Mrs W P
Fair, Miss B A
Gover, Capt W A
Goulding, Miss E
Gordon, Revd D R
Gellett, Mr E
Guyon, Mrs and Inft and nurse
Haslam, Mr A H
Hart, Miss D F
Hingston, Mr C V
Hart, Mr H L and Mrs and child
Johnston, Mrs V L C Miss
Knatchbull, Maj H
Kirkpatrick, Capt C
Kennedy, Mrs W
Lesson, Mrs and Inft
Litchfield, Mr T G and Mrs Valit
Lushington, Mr H E C
Mackenzie, Mr J P
Marsh, Capt R H
Mould, Mr S C and Mrs child and Inft
Mitchell, Mrs
Mylne, Mr E and Miss
Mackie, Miss
Murray, Mr R H
Mullaby, Capt H
Murray, Mrs R H
Monerieffs, Mrs
Morris, Mrs G
Measures, Mr P H
Mr Wallace's Nat Servt
Mackle, Capt G N Mrs
Mackay, Mr T
Mrs H P and Martins, Inft and nurses
Martin, Mr S C
MacMillan, Miss
Maxwell, Mr R W and Mrs Maid
Mackenzie, Capt C A C
Norton's Mrs Maid
Nichols, Mr P R S
Kent, Mr R J Mrs and child
Orde, Miss
Pilkington, Mrs and Ayah
Peters, Miss L
Penrose, Miss H
Reynolds, Mr M H and Mrs
Robb, Miss E W
Reid, Miss T R
Robb, Mrs A and Inft
Shoubridge, Mr H O B, Mrs and inft
Smith, Mrs V
Shelmerdine, Mr P A
Seconde, Mr E Mrs
Scholfield, Mr N M Mrs and Inft
Sadlier, Mr H
Stewart, Mr T
Stratton, Mr E
Synnott, Miss T J
Sasse, Miss
Sanderson, Mr G D
Sinha, S K Nat Servt
Sinclair's Valit, Mr
Symons, Mr J L
Thomas, Maj F W
Twiss, Capt A M
Tindall, C and Mrs
Toogood, Miss
Tendall, Mr C and Mrs
Tribe, Lt Col C W
Volckman, Miss
Wilson, Mr H M Mrs and Miss
Whighan, Miss F
Waller, Mr B C
Williams, Mr A J
Wilkinson, Maj Genl and Mrs and Maid
Wilson, Mr J and Mrs
Wilson, L T W C F A

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Anderson, Mr W A
Agabeg Mr E C
Armstrong, Mr C H A and Mrs
Atkinson, Miss C
Alston, Mr W
Aylmer, Capt G
Ashworth, Mr S H and Mrs
Allen, Mr W P
Allan, Mr K D
Ashton Mr T W H and Mrs
Brockholes, Mr T F
Beachcroft, Hon
Baker, Mrs child
Butter, Mrs J E and inft
Begg, Mr H C and Mrs
Blyth, Miss E M
Burlton, Col W E F
Bosanquet, Mr C V
Bonnard, Mr W A
Brakenridge, Mrs
Baker, Mr J W and Mrs
Beasley, Mrs E L
Bagram, Mr C
Birks, Mr G
Busch, Mr H F and Mrs
Barr, Capt J H
Bodmer, Mr A
Barclay, Mr W M
Bruce, Mrs J
Chaplin, Mr A W C and Mrs
Chitty, Hon C W and Mrs
Clifford, Mr W B
Coldstream, Mrs J C
Chapman, Mr R B
Conolly, Miss
Chidsay, Mr J L and Mrs
Clarke, Mr A D
Cawley, Mr H T
Cowin, Mrs D H F and Miss
Clark, Col C G and Mrs
Chatejee, Mr N
Clasen, Mr H
Chesiri, Mr C H
Corfield, Miss M
Campbell, Mr C
Dick, Mr R G D
Davis, Revd Dr G B Mrs and Infants
Dallas, Miss
Dalgleish, Miss
Dods, Mr W K, Mrs and Miss
Dewan Bahadur Narendranath and Mrs
Durlocher, Mr G and Miss
Dunn, Mr T O D
Dodge, Mr V A Mrs, and Master
Das, Mr C R
Dunby, Mr L
Darken, Mr Mrs and inft
Eales, Lt A C H H
Faviell, Mr F H and Mrs
Ford, Mr J and Mrs
Freake, Mr S
Fisher, Mr H A L and Mrs
Foo', Mr R W
Garratt, Capt B F
Gamble, Mr R A Mrs and Miss
Green, Lt-Col C R M
Mackenzie, Maj C and Mrs
MacKelnie, Major
Mrs Kent's nurse
Mrs Martin's nurse and inft
Moore, Lt-Col A G W
Marshall, Mr H D
Miller, Mr P C
McConnell, Revd J A
Mrs 2 children nurse and infant
Nicholson, Maj W H and Mrs
Newbould, Mrs B B
Nicholson, Mrs F and Miss
Norton, Maj J C E and Mrs
Oakes, Mr S
O'Donnell, Mr
Randle, Mrs E H
Petit Sir D Lady and 3 children, and governess
Freeman, Mr T W
Patten, 2 infants and nurse
Rawlins, Mr F R, Mrs, and child
Russell, Capt J C
Ricketts, Mrs R L
Richardson, Mrs W and Miss H
Rankin, Capt J G
Ross, Mr I
Robinson, Mr T
Stephens, Hon. Mr Justice, and Mrs Mrs
Skipwith, Mr F E, and Mrs
Storraa, Mr J E

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Cooper, Mr C C and Mrs
Ghosal, Mr J
Deack, Mr A H
Edwards, Mr N N
Fletcher, Justice
Geake, Mr E
Justice B
Kilkelly, Lt-Col R P
Lee, Maj W H
Larsson, Mr M and Mrs

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Anderson Mr H W Mrs and Miss
Brooke, Mrs
Cumberlege, Major C G Mrs and child
Dunolly, Lt. J G
Gribborn, Mrs W Mrs and inft and nurse

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Boyd, Mr C C
Gemmell, Mr G
Murcott, Mr A and Mrs
Trench, Mr J S
Lomes Mr E L
Russell, Capt E C

DEPARTURES.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Elysia" will sail from No. 2 shed, Victoria dock this evening with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the vessel at 6 p.m. sharp.

TO SUEZ.

Lt-Col T W Haig

TO PORTSAID,

Mrs Macdonald 2 children and infant

TO LONDON.

Rev W B Anderson
Mrs Anderson 2 children and inft
Miss Anderson
Rev J G Campbell
Mrs Campbell child
Mr infant
Miss V M Forster
Miss A J Goodey
Lt C F Nation
Rev Caborne Crowe
Mr H J Welsh

TO LIVERPOOL.

Miss S Arnold
Miss Gordon
Miss Herbert
Mrs Molesworth

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 13th November, 1913.

1206. Issue of Arms—Members are requested to draw their Arms and accoutrements early. The Armoury will be open for issue of arms from 10 a.m to 3 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and 10 a m to 1 p.m. on Saturdays, closed on Thursdays and Sundays.

1207 Transfers—No 6847 Cadet J Misry "K" Coy and No 7163 Cadet S Jacob "M" Coy are transferred to "C" Company from this date.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt. Offg. Adjutant, B.V.R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 12th November, 1913.

280 Parade—Saturday 15th November 1913 Nos. 1 and 2 Companies Gun Drill and Instruction in D & F at Colaba North Battery.

Parade at Colaba Station at 5-1 p.m.

Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery.

Dress—Khaki and Caps.

(Sd.) E. P CUDLIP, Captain R.A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class firing on Sunday 16th November next. The first train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-0 a m as opportunities for class firing this Season will be very few you are requested if possible to fire your Course next Sunday.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Squadron Order by Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Procter, A.D.C., Commanding.

Bombay, 13th November, 1913.

1 Orderly N C Officer for the week,—Sergeant F C Annesley.

2 Riding School daily for Recruits and members of the Corps from 7-5 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

3 Members who have not already drawn their Arms and Accontrements from Head-Quarters are requested to do so without delay and obtain a receipt for same.

4 There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade to day Thursday the 13th instant, Rendezvous at Church Gate Station at 7-30 a.m. punctually.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Bids, Swords and Bandoliers.

5 The Range at Santa Cruz is allotted to "B" Troop for Class Firing this week end. Train leaves Church Gate Station on Saturday afternoon at 2-55 p.m. on Sunday morning 7-5 a.m.

(Sd.) D W. WILSON, Lieut., Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills,
Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra. 3 bottles

MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Nov. 11. BOMBAY, Nov. 12.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	72 2-1		1-16
2 do. Rentes	87	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	87 3-4		1-1
do. do. Gov. Securities	93 15-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 11-16	1-8	
do. 2 months hence	27 5-8	1-8	
Bar Silver in New York	59 7-1	3-8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25 30 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin	20 50	un	chgd
do. do. New York	4 24 7-8	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	5	since	
do Short London Bills	2nd Oct.		
3 months' sight	2 15-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 11-16	un	chg1
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 3-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 3-8	un	chg1
Interest day-to-day Loans	3 3-4	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	4 1-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77/9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days sight (bank buying rate) Is. 3 29-32d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Firm—Quiet

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Quiet—Steady.
Futures	Quiet
Manchester	Steady with a moderate demand
Total Sales	7,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500
Imports	29,000
Mid-Americans	7·47—05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10·20 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·06 +06	7·05 +05	7·05 +05
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**
7·05 +05	7·06 +05	7·06 +05
May-June.	**June-July.**	**July-Aug.** **Aug.-Sept.**
7·07 +06	7·04 +04	7·04 +04 6·84 +04

New York 11 a.m., Jan. 13·14 March 13·12.
New York official noon call Jan. 13·06 March 13·12.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 13·31 March 13·39

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at U.S. Ports	102,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year	110,000
" Exports to Great Britain	33, 00
" Exports to Continent	20,000
" Spot Cotton	13·60 unchgd
Futures—Month of Jan.	12·97—16
Futures—Month of Mar	13·04—16

Advanced early on skinners reported to be bidding more freely and advanced later owing to loogs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	13 5-16 unchgd
Futures month of Jan.	13·16—16
Futures month of Mar.	13·25—15
Tone of Spot Cotton	Quiet.

Liverpool, Nov. 11.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings	Steady but very little doing
Tone Cloths	Quiet—Prices easier
Weft American "54"	12 3-8
Weft Egyptian "80"	18 7-8
Tone—Yarn—Market	Quiet
Weft Egyptian "32"	13 1-8
Twist "32" W T C	10 3-4
Twist "32" B	11
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch	13 10 1-2
Twist "36" W T C	11
Twist "36" B	11 1-4
Twist "42"	12 1-8
Twist American "60"	16 7-8
Twist Egyptian "60"	17 3-4
Twist Egyptian "80"	22

Grey shirtings 29 in. by 37 1-2
38 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heading 7 8 1-2
" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13 lbs 8 5
White Nainsooks 23 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range 3 2
" Mull 28 in. by 14 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends 2 3 1-2
White Shirtings 32-35 in. by 42 yds Lapwings No. 1500 Not quoted
40s Banner Mill Twist 11 5-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn 11 9 16
F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool 6 9-16
Buyers or Sellers Nominal.
Months Nov.-Dec.
Water Twist American 20s. 11 1-8
" " " 40s. 12 1-8
Mule " " 40s. 11 5-8
" " " 50s. 13 3-8
" " " 60s. 15 1-2
" " Egyptian 40s. 17 1-8
" " " 50s. 17 5-8
" " 60 18 5-4

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi .. Nominal
Wheat White Karachi ...36 1-4+1-4
Do. Months .. Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports - London — Buyers
Wheat Red Karachi ...35 1-2+1-4
Do. Months ...Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Nominal
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe ...34 unchgd
Do. Months ...Jan.-Feb
.. Sellers
Barletta Rosso ...34 unchgd
Feb.-Mar.—Sellers—Full

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian ...35
Expected next Jan—Business done
Victorian ...34
Expected next Jan—Business done
New South Wales .. 35
Expected next Jan—Business done

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship.	...£3 unchgd.
Do. Months—	...Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs 85 p c ex-ship	...53 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months—	...Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore	...47 3-4 unchgd
Do Months—	...Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Port.—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	

LINSEED

Bombay per 416lbs ex-ship	...43 1-2 unchgd
Do Months—	...Nov.-Dec.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet but steady.	
Crushed Calcutta	...43—3 1
Do. Months—	.. Nov.-Dec.
London—Done—Quiet steady	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...40 1-4 unchgd
Do Months—	Nov.-Dec.
Do Name of Ports—Hamburg—	Value—Quiet

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market	£6-17-0 unchgd
Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE

Fair Ri Coffee No. 7 quality ...9 1-2—1-21

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	... 3 2 1-2+1-21
Nov.-Dec.—Done—Quieter.	

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B	...£68 3-3+1 1-4
Copper Brazers	...£84 1-3 unchgd
Yellow Metal	... d 7 1-4 unchgd

FREIGHTS—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—12s.—Nominal

ARRIVALS—

"Baralong."

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar	
C & F India double bags	...12 9—3-41.
Do. Months of Shipments	Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet—Leading.	
Hungarian Cryst l Sugar	
C & F India	...12 0 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipments	Jan.-Mar.—Sellers
Tone—Quite neglected.	
German Beet-root 88 p. c.	...9 5 1-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments	...Nov.—Sellers.
	9 10 unchgd—May—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but very firm	
E A R & similar Crystals	
C & F India	...13 9 unchgd
Months of Shipments	Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet—Unchanged.	
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta	...11 8 1-4 unchgd
C and F Bombay	...11 6 3-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments	...Nov.—Value.
Java Sugar—Unchanged	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12th 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
20 Boxes Bullion	Rs. 75,680	Freemantle	Mercantile Bank
Sovns ...	14,95,000	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY SEA on 8th & 9th Nov. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	38	43,848
B. B. and C. I. Ry.	24	28,512

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Bom. rate since 13th Sept.	6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 31st Oct.	5 "
Bank of Mad. " " 1st Oct.	6 "

EXCHANGE.—

The market is quiet and unchanged. There has been little business doing on either side of the account. Far Eastern rates are slightly steadier.

We quote:—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft Mail	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 13-32d mail
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do Francs Ready	17 2 1-4
Do. do Marks "	...40 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...145 1-2
Shanghai "	...198
Japan "	...148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 95 3-8 for Cash and 95 7-16 for the Settlement and has remained quiet but steady during the day with a moderate business passing.

We quote:—

Cash	... Rs. 95 6 0
1st Settlement	... " 95 7 0

BULLION.—

Bar Silver in London is 1-8 up for ready and forward, the quotations being 27 11-16 and 27 5 8 respectively. New York was 3-8 higher at 59 7-8. The local market opened at 72 1-8 ex duty for the first settlement and after advancing to 72 7-16 closes 1-16 lower as under.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	... Rs. 23 15 6
Australian Gold	... " 23 15 0
Sovereigns Gold	... " 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)	
Ready	... " 71 6 0
1st Settlement	... " 71 6 0
2nd Settlement	... " 70 3 0
Silver (cum duty)	
Ready	... " 80 12 0
1st Settlement	... " 80 12 0
2nd Settlement	... " 79 9 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The following are the latest telegrams to hand :—

A STERN AND CO :—"Messrs. Neill Brothers' estimate of the crop is 13,870,000 bales. This would seem to indicate a crop, including linters, of somewhat over 14,000,000 bales."

GRUNING AND CO :—"Neill Brothers see no reason to increase their crop estimate of 13,800,000 bales. Lancashire yarn market affected favourably by Eastern advices."

WELD AND CO :—Liverpool.—"Despite local bears hammering, market improved on absence of hedge selling. Scattered buying by Continent and some buying by trade." New York : "Wall Street selling heavily. Have a favourable opinion of the market. The principal sellers are speculators." Our Liverpool friends advise us :—"Liverpool market shows resistance to bearish pressure. Cables indicate receipts decreasing. South seems disposed to hold for an advance."

In sympathy with the decline in the American markets, the local market opened easier with prices Rs. 2 lower all round for contracts. Some business was reported during the morning in fine Khamgaon Akola and fine Muttia, January delivery, a small line of the latter changing hands at Rs. 263. The market at Colaba was closed this afternoon owing to the death of Mr. Damodhar Gordhandas, a well known broker. Closing prices are as under, and the tone of the market is steady.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	...	322 Mar.
Good do do	...	310 "
Fine M. G, Wardha Hinganghat	...	301 Jan
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	298 "
" " Yeotmal	...	293 "
" " Dhamangaon P.	...	289 "
" " Khamgaon Akola	...	281 "
" " Amraoti	...	284 "
" " Khandeish	...	263 "
F. G. " Khandeish	...	253 "
Fine " Muttia	...	263 "
" " Bengal	...	234 Nov
" " do	...	242 Dec
" " do	...	24 Jan
F. G. Bengal	...	238 "

LIVERPOOL OPENER—

Opening Tone	... Easy.
Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Total Imports	15,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6 99 −07	6 93 −07	6 8 −7
Feb.-Mar	**March-April**	**April-May**
6 93 −07	6 93 −07	6 99 −07
May-June	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**
7·00 −07	6 97 −07	6·95 −07

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs 7 1 0 S.T.
December	... " 7 10 0 R.T.
May 1914	... " 8 8 0 "

RAPESEED.—

The market is quiet. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	Rs. 8 13 6 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore	" 7 12 0 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	" 8 15 0 "

GINGELLYSEED :—

Fine Quality. We quote :—

Bold White 85p.c.	Rs. 58 0 0
Black Kutni	...Rs 48 8 0 Jan.-Feb.
White Khandesh	...Rs 59 0 0 "

POPPYSEED

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Yellow	.. Rs. 10 10 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 35 0 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 25 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

New Crop Bold 80	0 0 Jan.-Feb
" Small Rs. 43	0 0 Jan.-Feb

MOWRAHEED—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 8 5 6 B.T.

WHEAT

The market is quiet. We quote:—

White Delhi Ready	Rs. 5 5 3 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914	" 5 12 0 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,590
Bank of India	...	62 1 2
Eastern Bank	...	78
Indian Specie	...	33

MILLS.

David	...	457 1-2
Fazulbhai	...	464
Kohinoor	...	70
Standard	...	1,125

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord	...	190
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre	...	170
Bombay S S Old	..	217 1-2
do Pref	...	262 1-2
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	...	20 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ... 557 1-2

DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	...	11,736 bales.
Wheat	...	12,011 cwts
Linseed	...	3,487 "
Rapeseed	...	1,992 "
Gingellyseed	...	17,055 "
Poppyseed	...	894 "
Groundnuts	...	2,055 "
Castorseed	...	4,826 "
Rice	...	20,991 "
Myrabolams	...	831 "
Cottonseed	...	18,645 "
Mowrasee	...	d 58 "
Gram	...	3,514 "
Joowar	...	5 780 "
Maize	...	297 "
Barley	..	63 "

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	100,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	... 30,000 "
Exports to Continent	... 20,000 "
Spot Cotton at New York	... 13·60
Future Cotton at New York January	... 12·97—16
Future Cotton at New York March	... 13·04—16
Spot closing tone	... Steady
Future closing tone	... Quiet

General Tone Market opened :—Steady and early advanced on foreign buying, declined later on longs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 5-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—January	... 13·16—16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—March	... 13·25—15
Future closing tone.—	... Quiet

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed Steady.

The Liverpool market closed for futures—Quiet but steady.

The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. Quiet but steady.

Total Day's Sales	...	7,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export	...	500 "
Total Sales of Surats	...	.....
Total Day's Imports	...	29,000 "
Coconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F.	...	5 13·16
Coconada Glazed—London C. F.	...	.....
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown		19·20d.
Good Bhownuggur	...	6 1-4d.
Good Bengal	...	5 7-8d.
F. G. Bengal	...	6
Fine Bengal	...	6 1-8d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn	...	6 3-8d
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool O. I. F.	...	6 9-16d. Nominal
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	...	11 9-16
40's ule Twist (Bannermills)	...	11 3-4
Weft 54 American	...	11 7-8
Weft 80 Egyptian	...	12 7-8
Weft 32's	...	19 1-2
Twist 36	...	15 3-4
Twist 42	...	11 3-8
Twist American 60	...	11 3-8
Twist Egyptian 60	...	17 3-4
Twist Egyptian 80	...	18 1 4
Tone of Fine Yarns—	...	21 3-4
Tone of Coarse Yarns—		Quiet
General Tone of Yarn Market—		do.
Mid American at Liverpool	..	7·47+5

Cotton delivery mid uplands

		plus
G. O. C. Liverpool.		
Nov.-Dec.	...	7·06 6
Dec.-Jan.	...	7·04 5
Jan.-Feb.	...	7·07 8
Feb.-March	...	7·04 4
Mar.-April	...	7·06 6
April-May	...	7·06 5
May-June	...	7·07 6
June-July	...	7·04 4
July-August	...	7·02 4

MANCHESTER, Nov 11.

Manchester Piece Goods Market :— Quiet and little business doing There is moderate Demand from China for staples.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 416 lbs). Nov. Dec—London— Mutilated

Linseed, Bombay exship (per 416 lbs) ... Nov.-Dec — Antwerp — do

Linseed, La Plata Nov.-Dec. Hamburg — do

Linseed, Tone of Market at Close— .. ...

Linseed Oil Spot Pipes... Nov £22-0-0

Linseed Oil Spot Pipes... Nov.-Feb, £22 0-0

Linseed Tone of Market at Close—Steady

Linseed Total afloat for U. K. .....

Linseed River Plate exports... .....

Poppyseed. Canal...Nov.-Dec. Dunkirk—63 Sellers.

Poppyseed Tone of Market at Close— Steady

Rapeseed. Calcutta Brown Canal. Nov.Dec —Antwerp—47 9 "

Rapeseed. Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Nov - Dec—Antwerp—53 "

Rapeseed. Yellow Guzerat per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—53 6 "

Rapeseed. Forozepore casual bold ... ...

Do. Jumbo Red ... ...

Rapeseed. Tone of Market at Close Steady

Cotton Seed Bombay Parcels Nov.-Dec —Hull—£6-17-0 "

Cotton Tone of Market at Close—Steady.

LONDON Nov. 11.

WHEAT.

Wheat. Choice white Karachi Nov.-Dec.—London ...36 Sellers.

Do. F A Q Red Kurrachee (per 492 lbs.) ...Nov.-Dec.—London... Nominal.

Do. Club No. 2 Nov.-Dec—London ... do

Do. Choice white Delhi Nov.-Dec.—London .. do

Do. Tone o Market at Close .....

Do. South Australian ... Jan.-Feb. —35 Sellers

Do. Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs, Jan-Feb.34 "

Do. do. Tone of Market at Close— .....

Do. Red Graded American per central Liverpool March— 7

Do. Afloat to U. K. ... .

Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ... .

Karachi Barley ...Aug.-Sept—London ... .

LONDON, Nov. 11.

SUGAR.

German Beetroot 88 p. c. F.O.B., Hamburg Nov.9 6 Sellers

German Beetroot 88 p.c.F.O.B. Hamburg ... May... 9 10 1-2 "

German Beetroot Closing Tone of Market ... ... Steady

German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags) Nov.-Dec—12 8 1-4 "

German Closing Tone Market.. Steady

Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F. Calcutta...Jan.-Mar.—12 1 1-2 "

Austrian Closing Tone of Market ... .. Steady.

Mauritius Crystals Nov —11 8 1-4 "

Mauritius Closing Tone of Market ... Steady

E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and E. Calcutta (double bags)—Jan.-Mar.—13 9 Sellers "

Do. Closing Tone of Market— Steady.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17)	Value
C.I.F. Calcutta Nov-Dec	11 6 "
Java Sugar 16-1 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar	11 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 15 1s (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Nov.-Dec	11 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Jan.-March	11 9 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Nov.-Dec	12 6 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Jan.-March	12 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi Nov-Dec	12 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi Jan.-March	12 9 "
Closing Tone of Market	... Quiet and unchanged

LONDON, Nov. 11.

METALS.

	£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B	... 68	7	6
Copper Best English Selected	... 74	0	0
Copper Brazers	... 84	15	0
Copper Tone of Market—	... Steadier		
Hard Spelter	... 18	10	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	...194	10	0
Yellow Metal	...	7	1-4
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C, G O B l p. c. F O B L'pool	... 10	12	6
Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta	...	5	5 0
Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta	...	5	15 0
Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta	...	6	6 3
German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp	...	6	0 0
German Steel Plates F O B Antwerp	...	5	2 6
Belgium Iron Bar No 2	...	4	17 6
Tin Plates I C, Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets in box a. f. Liverpool	...	0	14 6
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland	...	2	12 3
Pig Iron No. 8 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	...	2	13 6
Pig Iron Gartsherrie	...	3	18 10
Lead Pig English	...	21	0 0
Tone of Steel Market	...	Steady	
Silver, Spot	...	27	11-16
" 2 months hence	...	27	5-8
" Tone of Market—	...	Quiet	
" Special Feature	...	.....	

LONDON, Nov. 11.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	... 27 11-16
Silver 2 Months	... 27 5-8
Silver Closing Tone of Market	—Quiet
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market	.....
Rentes 3 p. c.	...£ 87
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. Ex Div	...£ 72 3-4
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c. Sterling loan	...£ 88
Govt. Securities 3 p. c.	...£ 76
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c.	...£ 63 3-4
Bar Gold per oz. Sh	... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	... Steady
Closing Tone of Finance Market	... do
Bank of England Rate of Discount	... 5 p cent.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	... 1 3 29-32
London at Paris Fcs.	... 25·30
Berlin cheques on London Mks	... 20·50
New York (Demand Bills)	... 4·84 3-4
Interest day to day loans	3 3-4
Do. 7 days Market loans	... 4 1-4

Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight 4 15-16
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight .. 4 5-8
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 3-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3-8

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	6,000
Tone of Market	... Quiet.
Cotton Daily Std Uplands G O. C. Liverpool.	

Futures	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Nov.-Dec....	7·06	7·01
Dec.-Jan ..	7·04	7·00
Jan.-Feb. ..	7·07	7·03
Feb.-Mar. ..	7·04	7·00
Mar. Apl ..	7·03	7·00
April-May...	7·06	7·01
May.-June..	7·07	7·03
June-July...	7·04	7·00
July-Aug ..	7·02	6·98

CASH BALANCES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of :—

Oct. 1911	...Rs. 18,27,19,000
Do. 1912	...Rs. 22,50,92,000
Do. 1913	...Rs. 21,93,37,000

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

G. I. P. RY. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings, for week ending 25th Oct. 1913 :—

	Miles open.	Total for the period.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 25th Oct 1913.				
G. I. P. Ry.	2955·69	1431900	3388700	482 600
A. D. C. Ry	125·88	45000	100100	145100
B.-Kotah Ry	40·29	4500	9800	14300
Total...	3021·86	1481400	34983·0	4979700
Earnings for crdg. 7 days ending 25th Oct. 1912				
G. I. P. Ry.	2790·61	1356402	3386364	4743036
A.D.C.Ry	125·88	40·05	95548	135653
B.-Kotah Ry.	40·29	4017	8830	12847
Total...	2956 78	1400524	2491012	4891536
Increase or Decrease				
G.I.P.Ry.	+ 65·08	+ 75493	+ 2038	+ 77534
A.D.C.Ry.	...	+ 4895	+ 4552	+ 9447
B.-Kotah Ry.	...	+ 433	+ 700	+ 1183

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY. Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st November 1913, on 945·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 190000	Rs. 36000	Rs. 4000	Rs. 554000
Or per mile of Ry ...	201	381	4	586
For previous 4 weeks of half-year...	731000	1291000	14000	2036000
Total for 5 weeks ...	921000	165 000	18000	2590000
Comparison.				
Total for cor period of previous year	211332	261718	15012	607962
Per mile of Ry do...	223	404	16	643
Total to cor. date do...	92 344	1792637	68291	2783774

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 54,962
Do to date " 1,90,774

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY. Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st November 1913, on 1827·68 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 190000	Rs. 260000	Rs. 7000	Rs. 457000
Or per mile of Ry ..	104	142	4	250
For previous 4 weeks of half year...	755000	1040000	25000	1790000
Total for 5 weeks ...	945000	1270000	32000	2247000
Comparison.				
Total for cor. week of previous year	195705	312994	6421	515210
Per mile of Ry. do...	107	177	4	282
Total to cor. date do...	884210	1431748	32371	2351730

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 58,210
Do to date " 1,04,733

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

TATA STEEL CO.

NO DIVIDEND ON ORDINARY SHARES.

LARGE PURCHASES BY RAILWAYS.

The Tata Iron and Steel Co., in its seventh annual report show a profit of Rs. 8,58,583. No dividend is proposed on ordinary shares, but at the same time the quality of steel is stated to have improved and the Government Railways have purchased several thousand tons of rails.

THE REPORT.

The company's net profit during the year ending 30th June 1913 amounted to Rs. 8,58,583 which with the sum of Rs. 34,458 brought forward from the last years account makes a total of Rs. 8,93,042. A further sum of Rs. 1,16,505 was received as premium on shares sold during the year. This amount and a sum of Rs. 2,21,694 from the profit and loss account totaling Rs. 3,38,200 have been transferred to the relinquished collieries account, which has thus been entirely wiped off from the profits and premium. A sum of Rs. 31,624 has also been credited to the Preliminary Expenses Account and a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 to the Depreciation Fund Account.

After making all these deductions there remains a balance of profit of Rs. 4,39,723 out of which the directors recommend the payment of the dividend due on the preference shares for a period of 18 months from the 1st January 1912 to 30th June 1913, which will amount to Rs. 3,68,555 and that the balance of Rs. 71,168 be carried forward to next year's account.

As shown in the general manager's report some additions had to be made to the plant to secure efficiency. Your directors therefore have recently arranged to place at par the unallotted preference shares amounting to about Rs. 30 lacs and also the 1,233 unallotted deferred shares at a good premium.

During the year under report 12,130 tons of Manganese were either sold at satisfactory prices, or despatched to the works at Sakchi. The bulk of the quantity sold was shipped during the financial year. A further contract for 10,000 tons has since been entered into and shipments are proceeding. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway branch line referred to in the last report was completed as far as Soanghi 6 to 7 miles from the Company's Ramrama mines.

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT.

The General Manager reports as follows:

The Company's Bhelatand colliery has raised during the last fiscal year about 60,000 tons of coal, out of which it has supplied the Steel Works with steam coal and a portion of gas coal for operation ; the balance has been sold in the open market. In April the colliery had the misfortune to be visited with cholera, from the effects of which it had not recovered fully in September. Its maximum monthly raising was 7,600 tons in the month preceding the cholera epidemic. The Choitodih-Malkera properties have been purchased at a cost of 7 lacs and development is proceeding rapidly ; it is hoped within a year's time the properties will be delivering coal. The amount required for the development of Choitodih-Malkera will be about 8 lacs and our Chief Mining Engineer is at present in England purchasing machinery and supplies for the properties.

Ore.—The Company's Gurumaisini property has despatched to Sakchi during the fiscal year 286,718 tons, out of which 208,849 tons has been used by the Sakchi Works and the balance of 27,869 tons is in stock. Our Canada property has railed us about 10,140 tons, part of which has been used in the Steel Works and a small amount experimentally in the blast furnaces.

Dolomite.—The Company's Panposh quarries have shipped to Sakchi 80,358 tons which has been sufficient for the needs of the blast furnaces and steel works.

Limestone.—Our Jukehi quarry has remained closed during the entire year, limestone being purchased from Katni. The question of re-opening Jukehi is under consideration and the property will probably be opened some time in the ensuing year after probable fresh development.

Manganese.—Our manganese mines have despatched to Sakchi from Bataigrat 5,770 tons and the company has purchased in addition for trial 500 tons from other sources. The installation of a furnace for the production of Ferro. Manganese has been under consideration but as yet nothing has been decided.

The total capital expenditure up to June 30th, 1913, is Rs. 2,36,72,413. There are still small amounts pending for orders already executed. Further changes, improvements and additions are contemplated and are still under consideration

THE STEEL WORKS.

The steel works have experienced a great many difficulties, the greatest of which has been shortage of bricks for repair and relining. The steel works have not yet fulfilled their expectations but are now in much better condition to do so than heretofore. The staff is being strengthened and bricks are coming more regularly. The quantity of the steel has improved and several thousand tons of rails have been passed by the Government Inspector and have been shipped to both Government Railways and others. Three grades of steel are being marketed, British standard, which carries with it a certificate from the Government Metallurgical Inspector; Bazar for material which just falls outside British standard specifications; and 2nd class or steel slightly defective on the surface. The average phosphorous and sulphur in the steel for the entire year is ·037 and ·027 respectively.

Production of the rolling mills for the year is low because of the delinquencies of the steel works. Sufficient orders have been received to more than take care of its production.

The average pay-roll is about 9,000 men and women. No serious epidemic has occurred, but quite a number of small-pox cases, some of which proved fatal, have been reported.

Sales have been made to all points in India as well as Japan, China, Java, Ceylon, Burma, Straits Settlement, Australia River Plate and the west coast of the United States. The market has experienced a large rise and fall during the year. It is hoped and expected that the activities about to begin at Delhi and vicinity will produce large sale of Tata beams, channels and angles.

As a permanent memento of the visit of the Wiltshire Regiment to Salisbury last year, the regiment is to have presented to it a gift of twenty-four silver-plated bugles.

"I am no great believer in purely theological and intellectual Christianity I sometimes call it Christianity iced," said the Bishop of Newcastle, speaking

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

JACK JOHNSON.

CHALLENGE TO HEAVY-WEIGHT BOXERS.

PARIS, Nov. 11.

Jack Johnson has issued a challenge to the world's heavy-weight boxers of from £1,000 to £8,000. He is particularly anxious to meet Langford and Jeanette or Moran.—Reuter.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

DRAW IN FINAL GAME.

POONA, Nov. 12.

The final of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, between the Dorsetshire and Cheshire Regiments, drew a very large attendance this morning, and proved a very close and exciting game. The former possess a very good set of forwards who generally seemed to get the better of their opponents, but the Cheshire's defence was excellent and they had a very good man at goal who, in the opening period, repeatedly saved his side from disaster.

The Cheshire were the first to score, which they did after about ten minutes of play, but the Dorsets not long after equalised. The second half provided some exciting moments, but was devoid of score, the game ending in a draw which will be played off on Friday.

HOCKEY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. THE PARSI PIONEERS.

This game was rather more interesting than some of the previous games, played on the Marine Lines

The Gymkhana had a fairly useful team, but the Pioneers had to play two substitutes. The first half was pointless, both with regard to play and scoring. Ten minutes after the commencement of the second half, James, the Gymkhana centre-forward, took the ball through cleverly and netted it. The Pioneers now pressed hard, and as a result of their efforts, Kapadia, the inside left, had an open goal before him, and he equalised the scores. The Gymkhana responded immediately, James getting the ball out of a melee in front of goal, and netting it. After, some rather wild up and down play the Pioneers came away with a rush, and Gaandy, the outside left, scored.

The Gymkhana now pressed their opponents, and secured a corner, from which, however, the Pioneers' forwards, getting possession of the ball, speeded up with it to their opponents' goal, and only just missed scoring.

The game ended soon afterwards in a draw with the scores at two goals each. Ridley at centre-half and Simpson at inside right played very vigorously, while James missed no chances in front of goal.

YACHT RACING.

INTERNATIONAL REGATTAS ARRANGED.

Captain Philip Hunloke, Vice-President of the Yacht Racing Association, presided at a meeting of the Permanent Committee of the International Yacht Racing Union, held at the Langham Hotel. Among others present were Mr. R. E. Froude (representing Great Britain), Mr. Alfred Benzon (representing the Scandinavian group of countries), Professor Busley (Germany), and Mr. B. Heckstall Smith (secretary).

The chairman raised the question of the publication of rating certificates of British-owned yachts built abroad, and it was decided that all particulars of the same should in future be included in the official year book of the Yacht Racing Association. It was decided that in future the national authority for Russia should be the Russian Yacht Racing Union (St Petersburg), and the secretary reported that international regattas had been arranged for Norway in 1914, Spain in 1915, and Germany in 1918. With regard to the future of the international rating rule, the committee decided that an international conference shall be called in the winter of 1915-1916, with a view to the conference being in a position to promulgate the new rule in its final shape by the beginning of 1917.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Mr. H. Beloe presided at Bristol over a meeting of the committee of the Gloucestershire County Cricket Club when the financial position of the club was discussed at some length. It was stated that the club started the season with £300 in hand, but that there is now a deficit. At the annual meeting, which for the first time will be held at Cheltenham, it will be proposed that a new class of membership at one guinea to admit any member of one family be made. At present single membership is 15s. and family tickets are 30s.

At the annual meeting of the Somerset County Cricket Club it was announced that arrangements are complete for the holding of the cricket festival at Weston-super Mare, where county cricket will be played for the first time next August, the Western Urban District Council having granted the use of Clarence Park for two matches. Yorkshire will supply the attraction in the first match and Essex who have never previously played Somerset, will be the opponents in the second game.

It has been decided at a meeting of the Kent F. A. to organise a fund for the benefit of the widow of the late secretary, Mr. Frank Lockwood. There is a strong necessity for this effort, for the deceased was an army pensioner, and the aggrandisement dies with him. The Kent F. A. are making a strong appeal to the football world.

THE RULES OF GOLF.

RECENT DECISIONS ON INDIAN QUERIES.

Amongst the "Dicisions by the Rules of Golf Committee" for September were two on queries made by Indian clubs. These are officially, issued as follows:-

Agra Golf Club.—A player drove apparently into a pond, bordered by trees and long grass. The ball not being found after due search, it was considered to be lost in water, and the player dropped another ball under Rule 27, leaving his caddie to look for the ball in the pond. Before the players had holed out the caddie reported that he had found the ball in the long grass outside the pond. What should be done? In this case the player continued with the ball he had dropped, and won the hole.

Answer.—The player who dropped a ball lost the hole.

Tollygunge Club (Limited).—In a four-some match competition, A and B v. C and D, A and C drove from the last tee. C was doubtful whether his ball was out of bounds or not, and played a provisional ball. The original ball was found at a spot which all four players believed to be on the course, so the provisional ball was lifted and the original ball played. C and D holed out in 4. A and B failed to hole in 4, lifted their ball, and gave up the hole and the match. Some ten or twenty minutes after the players had left the green, a member of the committee informed A and B that the spot from which C's original ball was played by his partner was out of bounds under a local rule. A and B thereupon claimed the hole and the match, and the committee upheld their claim. (1) It having been admitted that none of the players in the match were aware of the local rule referred to, and the last green having been left some considerable time before a claim was made by A and B, did Rule No. 36 and Decision No. 9 for 1911 govern the case, and were C and D the winners of the match? (2) Was the member of committee justified in interfering, or A and B entitled to accept and act upon his advice? (3) Assuming that the member of committee was a competitor in the competition, did this give him any better claim to interfere on his observing a breach of the rules by other competitors? (4) Were the committee justified in acting upon the information of one of their number, apart from any claim of the players, and, if so justified, is there any time limit within which the committee may take action?

Answer.—A and B having agreed to their opponents playing out the hole with the original ball are debarred from making any subsequent claim. A committee may act at any time on information it receives, whether given by a competitor or non-competitor. Any one is justified in reporting to a committee any breach of rule he may observe.

LOST BALLS.

Another ruling was in regard to the much-discussed and abused rule which inflicts the penalty of a lost hole on the player who loses his ball in a match. A and B, finalists in a match-play tournament at the Holme Hall Golf Club, were all square and one to play. At the eighteenth A lost his ball. Instead of treating the match as over, B persuaded A to drop a ball and play out the hole, with the result that A holed out in fewer strokes than B.

The advice of the Rules Committee was asked on the subject, and the answer received was to the effect that as both players had agreed to exclude the operation of Rule 21 they had thereby infringed Rule 3 of the Special Rules for Match Competitions, which states that "competitors shall not agree to exclude the operation of any rule or local rule under penalty of disqualification," and the committee, therefore recommended that the prize be not awarded to either player, but if it would be more convenient to the Holme Hall Club to declare a winner, the prize should go to B, who actually won the match and abandoned it. A peculiar variety of the question as to which player in a match shall lose the hole when both lose their balls was brought forward by the Elie Golf House Club. In a competition by match play A and B were competitors. Playing one of the holes, A played his second shot, followed by B. The second shot of B was badly bunkered, and after several more shots he gave up the hole. A on coming up to his ball found that he had played his second shot with a ball not in the match. The committee of the Elie Golf House Club awarded the hole to A on the ground that B gave up the hole. The Rules Committee, however, decided that, by playing a ball not in the match and failing to inform B of the fact before B played his second stroke, A, under Rule 20 (2), lost the hole.

AMERICAN HUNT-MASTER.

The new Master of the Cottesmore Hunt, Mr. R. E. Strawbridge, has taken Knossington Grange, in the heart of the famous Cottesmore country in Leicestershire and Rutland, for the hunting season.

Mr. Strawbridge came from Philadelphia to the Melton Mowbray (Leicestershire) district, where for about ten years he hunted with the Belvoir and Quorn packs until this year. He was elected Master after Major-General J. F. Brocklehurst had resigned. Mr. Strawbridge, who during the short time he has been Master has become very popular, is a polo player and interested in all sports.

DEATH OF R. ABEL, JUN.

Cricketers will learn with regret of the death of Robert Henry Abel, son of Robert Abel, the famous Surrey cricketer, which has recently occurred at the age of thirty-one. He played a lot of cricket, mostly for London clubs, and made a few appearances for Surrey.

THE FREE KICK IN "SOCCER."

A CURIOUS POINT.

By the culpable carelessness of the Association International Board and the Football Association a curious difficulty in administering the laws of the game, says "The Field," has arisen. The board at its last meeting sanctioned a solitary change in the law governing the free kick, extending the free distance allowed to the kicker from six yards to ten yards. The smaller distance sufficed in the early years of the game, when the players did their best to act fairly, but for some time past the practice has prevailed of charging from the six yards' distance towards the kicker, as though he were taking a Rugby place kick at goal.

But the board forgot to do its work completely, and so left the corner kick and the kick-off from goal unamended. The Football Association Committee has inquired of the other constituent associations of the board, and has received replies from the Welsh F.A. and the Federation. Internationals in favour of constructing the amendment as relating to all free kicks. The Scottish Association, however, has declared that a rule, which has not been formally and constitutionally amended must stand and be strictly observed.

This is, of course, the strictly logical view. It remains, however, an interesting point for casuistical football players to determine whether for the sake of logic and legality the universal desire of all the parties concerned must be disappointed—whether in fact, all the clubs of the world, because of the negligence of a dozen persons, who failed to carry out their intentions, must tie themselves to a practically dead rule for the remainder of the season, until it can be formally extinguished.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

BRITISH COUNCIL AND THE CRITICISM OF THEIR APPEAL.

Mr. J. E. K. Studd and Sir A. Conan Doyle, upon their invitation, in mail week met a number of sporting journalists on the subject of the national appeal for the raising of £100,000 for the purposes of sending a team to the Olympic Games of 1916 in Berlin. There were about twenty journalists present.

Mr. Studd from the chair said that the British Olympic Council felt that much of the adverse criticism of themselves with regard to the forthcoming Games had arisen owing to misunderstanding of the Council's functions. They had no sort of control over the governing bodies of the various associations who selected the teams for the Games, but having decided that those bodies should not this time be handicapped through lack of funds, had asked them to submit estimates of what would be the cost of raising and maintaining ideal teams. Those estimates were of course subject to the revision of the Council, who having carefully considered them, had come to the conclusion that £100,000 was none too large an amount to ask the public for, and that if the public through the Press could be assured that the amount was reasonable it would be forthcoming.

After some discussion it was agreed that it would be advisable to confine the appeal for the time being to one for £25,000 up to the end of this year. The majority of those who spoke were of opinion that whilst the appeal had not been sufficiently informative the British Olympic Council were committed to raise a team through their subordinate associations, and that they were deserving of the unanimous support of the sporting Press in asking the public to subscribe, with the full assurance that the money would be wisely spent and that any surplus would be similarly dealt with.

LEICESTER RACECOURSE.

It has been decided to lay out £1,500 in building additional boxes in the stable yard at Leicester, the accommodation there, large as the yard is, being found inadequate. It has also been resolved to purchase outright the portion of glebeland which forms part of the racecourse, and which has been hitherto leased. According to arrangements made, the purchase money is to extend over a term of years.

OBITUARY.

The death occurred yesterday morning from paralysis of Mr. Damodar Gordhandas Sukhadwala at the age of 66, at his residence in the Fort Bombay. Born of poor parents Mr. Damodar by his ability amassed a large fortune in business in cotton, and was elected president of the Colaba Cotton exchange. He was well known for his public charities and several educational institutions received munificent help from him. He has established public libraries in several parts of the city, as well as in Bandra Matheran and Karachi. The People's Free Reading Room the only one of its Kind in Bombay, owes its existence to his munificence, and for the maintenance of which he lately contributed a sum of four lakhs of rupees. He was a social reformer in theory as well as in practice and advocated the education of girls and the remarriage of widows. As early as 1880 he went to Europe and America and suffered excommunication from his community. He was very loyal citizen and during the South African war sent a medical mission at his expense and rendered valuable help to the Government officers during the days when the plague was raging in Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per "
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
†6 13-16 inch by 3¾ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand.
* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURTS.

ALLEGED BOMB AT A VILLAGE.

An appeal preferred by Kashabha Narayen Kulkonde, Patel of Targaon, in Satara District, and Davlatta Ramchandra for the revision of sentence passed on them by Mr. Kincaid, Sessions Judge of Satara on a charge of giving false information to the Police, came up for hearing, yesterday as the High Court, before a bench consisting of Mr Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah.

Mr. Bhide appeared for the appellants. The story for the prosecution was that on December 19, 1912, the accused Kashaba sent a registered letter to Mr. Kennedy, Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, in which he stated that Bala Gopala of his village was preparing bombs and that he would assist the police in detecting the offence. Mr Kennedy did not take any notice of that letter, so Kasubha sent a telegram on December 29, in which he asked Mr Kennedy to search the house of Bala Gopala immediately, as he was preparing bombs near Taragaon. As soon as Mr. Kennedy received the telegram he asked Mr. Guider to make enquiries. Mr. Guider sent to Taragaon a Sub-Inspector of the C. I. D. named Lad. Lad met Khasaba and the latter told him everything he knew. He then accompanied Lad to Poona and repeated the story before Mr. Guider. On this information, the District Superintendent of Police at Satara was communicated with a view to his taking up the matter officially. Mr. Tendulkar, Inspector of Police, Satara District went to Taragaon to follow up the enquiry. The accused Kashaba told him that one day as he was going to his field, he saw Bala Gopala and three others seated in their field, and heard a conversation which was to the effect that the speaker did not want the thing in his house as it might get into the hands of the women and children. Another speaker is then said to have enquired, "How will they know that the thing is a bomb.

On this information, the Police dug up Bala's field at a spot pointed out by the accused Khasaba, and found a bundle in which was some sulphide of arsenic, sulphur iron nails, broken knives and broken pieces of glass.

The Government Chemical Analyser, who examined the things, reported that the articles in the bundle were harmless.

The police therefore prosecuted Khushabha and his two companions on the above charge before the Magistrate.

The Magistrate committed them to the Sessions, and Mr. Kincaid, the Sessions Judge of Satara, who heard the case convicted Khasaba and sentenced him to two years' hard labour. The second accused Daolatta Ramchandra, was convicted of abetment and was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, while the third accused who was a woman was acquitted. Mr. Bhide asked their Lordships that the accused should be released on bail pending the hearing of the appeal. Their Lordships after hearing counsel admitted the appeal and refused bail.

LOWER COURT'S DECREE AFFIRMED.

Judgment was delivered by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor, yesterday, in the appeal filed by Bhawanidas Veramal and Co., against Rabiabai and another.

The Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, remarked that the question was whether the deposit of the conveyance of 1894 purported to charge the interest not only of Haji Ahmed but of his step-mother, Rabiabai, and his step-sister Halimabai. Their Lordships did not think that the appellants had taken reasonable care to ascertain that the transferer had power to dispose of the property. After the conveyance, Abdul Latiff did not conceal his right of possession; and there was nothing to show that Abdul Latiff had relinquished possession to Haji Ahmed. Rabiabai and her daughter were not estopped from setting up their rights and they had not consented to the transfer.

Their Lordships, therefore, affirmed the decree of Mr. Justice Macleod with costs.

APPEAL FOR AN AWARD.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor an appeal filed by Ramcovrer Hanmanbux against Hukamchand Sharupchand was heard yesterday.

In the lower court, Mr. Justice Beaman refused to set aside an award made by Mr. H. P. Mody, barrister, arbitrator in favour of the plaintiff (now respondent) for Rs. 5,100 with interest.

The Hon. the Advocate-General, with Mr. Rakes, appeared for the appellants; while Mr. Kanga, with Mr. R.D.N. Wadia, were for the respondent.

A preliminary question as to whether an appeal lay from an order refusing to set aside an award having arisen, their lordships heard some arguments on the point and then adjourned the matter to Monday next for further argument.

CAUSE-LIST.—NOV. 13.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

To speak to the Minutes of Consent Order.

496-13—Payne, Haji Abdulla Haji Mahomed vs Haji Sidick Haji Mahomed, Pestonji.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

223-06—Payney and Co. The Advocate General of Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hassan & ors. Bhaishanker K & G for further hearing.

For hearing on exceptions to special Commission Report.

1113-12—Smetham K R Lote v, K G Khatwalo, Kanga.

Long Causes.

301-13—Patell and E Roque Estevao Pereira v. Rozario Mathias D'Silva Patell and E Bhimji and Co

303-13—Patell and E Roque Estevao Pereira v. Roque Mathias D'Silva Patell and E Bhimji and Co

1016-12—Madhomji K and Co Jamnadas Withaldas v. Narotam Anandji Monsukhlal, G H and Co

155-13—In Person Menasch Jacob Manaseth v. Abraham E G Abraham Ardeshir H D and Co

172-12—Mulla and E Abdulla bin Ahmed M v Damodardas Kallianji and Co Distur and Co.

178-13—Motichand L Bhai vs Baboola Laloobhai Belgiow.

184-13—Jamsetjee Virbhandas Ratanchand vs The Presidency Mills Co Ld Payne.

187-13—Dastur and Co Ratanlal Chonilal Panalal vs The Municipal Commissioner for City of Bombay Crawford.

203-13—Shuma A Tyebji A M Dubhasi vs Laxmibai alias Tanu widow Nadirsha.

217-13—Dubash A E Giannacopulo vs Messrs Ralli Bros Little and Co

221-13—Payne Hafizabai widow vs Ranchordas Dharsi Little and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1336-12—Edg. G M and Co., Nagindas Bhagwandas v. Bachoo Harkissondas and ors. Mulji and Th. Shamrao M and H. Matrimonial Suit.

308-13—Smetham, J W H Gillard vs Mary Gillard, Alias Aziz. Short Cause.

846-13—Daphtary, Bai Bhikhubai vs Kalliandas Gopaldas, Purmanand and Co.

861-13—Crawford, The Indian Motor Taxi Cab Co vs N G Rande.

Long Causes.

699-13—Pestomji P K and Co., Grace Edite Hamingway Wilmost Harrison Little and Co.

306-13—Dubash and Co., Sunilal Vadichand v Poonamchand Devaji and ors. Judah and S.

73-13—Dikshit and P Gordhandas Jamnadas Veragiwalla and anr, Motilal Lallubhai Marphatia Jamsetji R and D G.

279-13—Jehangir M and S. Dhunji Bhasker Dhru and ors. v. Rajaballi Karimbux and ors. Smetham and Co.

S. C. Ct. 113/4660 13—Motichand and D Khimji Dhirao Krishnarao Sitaram Dumeta Raghavaya N and Co., Forpost ponement.

263-13—Purmanand and Co., Jehangir Hormusji Marker Burjorji Cawasji Contractor and anr, Ardesir H D and Co., Motichand and D.

319-13—Patell and Ez, Gulam Hussein Abdually Pitalwalla and anr. Abdul Kayam Abdul Husein Pitalwalla Man. J H and Co.

157-13—Patell and Ez. Mighji Vallabhdas Maharaj Shri Gopal Lalji and ors. Edgelow G W and Co., D J Mantri.

1209-12—Mulji K and Th. Poonamchand Jipaji and Co., a firm v. Salimabai and ors. D J Mantri Jamsetji R and D Mehta and D.

399-11—Jehangir M and S Ramdas Goolraj and ors. Soonderji Arjoon a firm Madhowji K & C.

17-13—Patell and Ez. Mehji Vallabhdas v. Laxuman and ors. Shamrao M and H G H Dalal.

170-12—Bick. M R and Co., Ramratton Ramkissondas and ors. Bishandyal Gooverlai Agarawalla Fyabji D and Co.

49-13—Shamrao M and H Mistri Laxuman v. Jhaverchand Naranji and ors. Mehta and D.

454-12—Dastur and Co. Noor Mahomed Sachidina v. Abdool Rasool Shalu and ors. Payne and Co. Motubhai J and M Little and Co.

489-12—Payne and Co. A M Jeewanji and Co., a firm v. The Bombay and Hurmaz Steam Navigation Co., of India Ld., Bicknell M R and Co

170-13—Judah and S Shivji Lingoo Jayand anr v. Ramchandra Keshav Pujari Malla and M.

87-12—Patell and Ez Meghi Vallabhdas v. Khimji Maneklal and T. Hemnnungway vs. Wilmst Harrison Little and Co.

POLICE COURT.

CRUELTY TO A CHILD.

A case of extreme cruelty on the part of a step-mother towards a boy, aged about nine years, was heard before Rao Bahadur Setalwad, Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, yesterday.

The accused in this case was a Hindu woman, named Kashibai. It was said that at 7 a.m. on the 9th instant, she branded, with a hot ladle, Purashotam Daya, aged nine, who is her step-son. The boy ran out of the house and showed the marks on his body to a neighbour who took him to the police. After examination, Inspector Stenson sent the boy to the hospital and arrested the woman and charged her before the magistrate.

The accused admitted having branded the boy, but said that she did so to punish him as had been committing petty thefts. She did not know that the ladle was so hot at the time as to burn the boy.

Mr. Chattrapati, pleader, who appeared for the accused, said that the accused had committed the offence with a good motive and requested the court to take that into consideration and deal with her leniently.

The magistrate, in convicting the accused, observed that this was a most heartless case in which a step-mother had mercilessly branded a child during his father's absence from Bombay and sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST JEWELLERY BROKER.

Mukundram Hiralal, a jewellery broker, against whom several complaints of breach of trust in respect of precious stones and jewellery had been received by the police from various jewellery merchants, was placed before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, by ateputy Inspector Sargan. It is alleged that the defalcations amount to about Rs. 50,000.

There are seven charges against the accused, out of which three were disposed of yesterday. The accused pleaded guilty to the charges, and the magistrate sentenced him to nineteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000.

A DOUBTFUL CASE.

At the instance of one Ebco Issak, a Mahomedan, Inspector Stenson charged another Mahomedan named Sheik Dawood Mahomed Kassam before Rao Bahadur Setalwad.

The accused denied the charge and said that owing to enmity between them, the complainant had brought a false charge against him.

His worship said that the evidence for the prosecution was not at all satisfactory and discharged the accused.

THEFT FROM THE DOCKS.

Yesterday morning, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, two men were convicted and sentenced to two weeks' and one week's imprisonment, respectively, for thewing articles lying in the dock sheds. Mr. D. H. Kelly, of the Bombay Port Trust, spoke to the fact that the stolen property belonged to the Port Trust.

Our Contemporaries.

THE SOVEREIGN IN INDIA.

We confess that we regard Mr. Gauntlett's dictum, that the sovereign has entered into the economic life of the people, as somewhat exaggerated (writes the *Madras Mail*). It seems to us that the appearance of the sovereign in circulation has depended upon heavy imports in a short period of time. There is nothing to show that imports of sovereigns will be continued on the same scale—indeed, they depend wholly upon the balance of trade. But if our hopes of the economic future of India are destined to be realised, the balance will become a much smaller thing than it has tended to be in the past. That is to say, that the influx of sovereigns will be checked, and as soon as the store of sovereigns ceases to be continually augmented by supplies from abroad, the effects of the tendencies that continually make for their withdrawal circulation will become manifest. Exactly the same result may be brought about by a series of bad seasons. A sovereign circulation in India depends upon continual supplies from outside, just as the pagoda circulation of Southern India in the past appears to have done. It is liable to dangers to which the rupee circulation, as it exists at present, is not liable. It is a wasting asset. Consequently, while we fully admit that sovereigns have come into considerable circulation in certain parts of India, it appears doubtful to us whether that may be regarded as a permanent phenomenon, and it appears certain that the currency note might perform with even greater efficiency the function which the sovereigns perform where they are actually in circulation.

A MADRAS GRIEVANCE.

The City of Madras has been favoured this year with super-abundance of rain. We are already 10 inches ahead of the average rainfall and so far as the weather is concerned, the city is not likely to be rid of it for some time to come. Many streets in Georgetown are now navigable to small boats—so efficient is our drainage scheme,—and unfortunately for our Corporation which determined to keep some of the thoroughfares in an efficient condition for at least one week covering the stay of the Viceroy in our midst, all work of repair is delayed. What is worse, some of the newly tarred roads are being rendered unfit for traffic. The tar that was poured unsparingly on the Mount Road—by that way the Viceroy is to travel often—has been swept off by the rain and though the Corporation is financially able to buy an equal quantity of it, it is feared that by the time the Viceroy arrives here, the roads may not be fit for traffic. His Excellency will see them as they usually are.—*Madras Standard.*

THE MASS MOVEMENT.

Much interest has lately been excited (writes the *Statesman*) by the eagerness with which large communities, especially in the Punjab, are embracing Christianity. These mass movements have in the past led to remarkable results in South India, where the converts were counted by thousands. But the effect of the similar movement in the Punjab promises to be even more astonishing. Already a rapid increase in the number of Christians is manifest. In 1901 there were 37,695, whereas in 1911 the total was 163,094. The "Indian Methodist Times" states that in the Delhi district one missionary has lately baptised 1,009 persons. In 1912 there were 2,426 baptisms, and over 10,000 candidates are waiting for admission into the Christian church. Naturally this development has provoked much discussion and some hostile criticism. The tendency among European missionaries has been to labour for individual conversions, and many of them look with distrust upon the accession of thousands of persons who necessarily cannot receive the careful training and prolonged probation hitherto regarded as essential. This attitude, however, seems to ignore both the teachings of history and the peculiar difficulties with which the Christian propaganda is faced in India. England itself did not become Christian by individual conversions. As often as not it was the conversion of a pagan king which turned all his people into Christians. England became Protestant by a mass movement. There is even more reason why in India religious changes should proceed on the same lines.

PROGRESSIVE HYDERABAD.

During his recent visit to the capital of the Nizam's dominions, H. E. Lord Hardinge remarked in his banquet speech: "I learn with satisfaction of the immense and rapid advance (of the State) in every direction." The Budget note for Fasli 1323 (October 1913—October 1914 A. D.), prepared by the Assistant Finance Minister, Mr. R. I. R. Glancy, I. C. S., gives some facts which prove that the Viceroy's words were no exaggeration. Everyone who has any acquaintance with the great and picturesque State of the Deccan which has been so often compared to a land from the "Arabian Nights," must be astounded by the radical nature of the undertakings which are recorded. First and foremost is the institution of a regular Civil Service. No longer will fortunate nobles or others who have won favour at court be appointed to high offices of state which they are in no wise competent to fill. For the future candidates must pass an examination (the first batch have already done so), then go through a two years' course at the Nizam's College, and finally receive one year's practical training in British India. It is to be hoped, however, that the proud Hyderabadi nobles will see the wisdom of making their sons enter for the competition, for in that way will arise a useful, working nobility such as that in which ("pace" Mr. Lloyd George) Great Britain rejoices—men who fill great public offices of every description with ability and credit, manage their estates well, and set an example of culture, intellect and character to the whole nation.—*Pioneer*

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

An adjourned meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Friday, when the debate on the proposed establishment of a branch of Oriental studies will be resumed. Professor V. K. Rajvade has given notice of his intention to move the following amendment:—Add the words "provided students passing either the Vernacular School Final Examination or any higher test such as the Vernacular Training College Examinations and the Arts Examinations before entering on that branch; and provided candidates at the final examination in that branch show such a knowledge of English as will enable them to understand whatever is written in that language about Sanskrit literature in general and about their own Shastra in particular."

THE BURNING OF THE "TWINGONE."

AN INTERESTING THEORY.

The following letter from a correspondent signing himself "Petroleum" is published in the *Statesman*:—The particulars of the burning of the s. s. *Twingone* are so meagre and so contradictory that the real cause of the fire on the barge and the cause of its spreading to the steamer can at this point only be conjectured. My object in writing, however, is to disabuse the public mind of any similarity between the danger of fire on a steamer carrying petrol and one carrying oil fuel. Petrol, as every one nowadays knows, evaporates very rapidly and this evaporation results in a gas forming in the neighbourhood which is extremely dangerous. This gas travels a good distance according to the quantity of petrol evaporated and the motion of the air. Users of petrol should bear this in mind.

Oil fuel, however, gives off very little gas, if any, according to the nature of the oil, a question I shall not go into as it involves technical details. What little gas is formed, is not dangerous in an explosive sense except under circumstances so extraordinary that the risk is hardly worth considering. I may mention that I used oil fuel in ordinary clay chirags with floating wicks for illuminating buildings during the visit of the Prince of Wales to India in 1905-06 in place of the usual cocoanut or castor oil.

As a matter of fact there is less actual danger of fire originating in a steamer's bunkers with oil fuel than there is with coal. This any engineer who has had consideration with both can testify.

Without full and correct particulars regarding the circumstances of the s. s. *Twingone* disaster it is useless to form any opinion as to the cause of it and whether anyone was to blame. I gather, however, that a vessel containing petrol dropped from a sling into the barge and immediately a flame shot up, spreading almost instantaneously to the steamer which was enveloped before anyone had time to think if the falling of the petrol doom or can cause a spark when it was dropped into the barge, which is probably what did occur, that spark was sufficient to cause a fire, but by what means the fire was communicated to the steamer can only be conjectural, as the flames would travel with lighting rapidity. It is only necessary to recall the fire on the s. s. Telwa some years ago in the Kidderpore Docks to know what can happen. Here was a vessel that had been carrying kerosine but was empty and had been or was supposed to have been thoroughly cleaned out. Someone threw a piece of lighted waste over the side and, in what seemed the flash of an eye, the whole vessel from stem to stern was a mass of flame which ran up the rigging and consumed all the gear and scorched the woodwork. Fortunately there was no oil to feed the flames and, as soon as the light gas was consumed, the fire died out before the woodwork could actually catch fire. This is probably what occurred on the *Twingone* only that there was food for the flames, apparently, on board, in the shape of oil or petrol.

GERMAN'S FRATRICIDE IN SIAM.

A DISTRESSING CASE.

All Bangkok was shocked and horrified on learning of a terrible tragedy which occurred and which resulted in the death of Mr. R. K. Pape, managing partner of Pape, Brothers, says the "Siam Observe" of October 22. For sometime it was evident Dr. Max Pape, the other partner of the firm, and the deceased were on bad terms. A succession of law suits in the German Consular Court in the past few months furnished sufficient evidence of the feeling between the two brothers. Last evening, about 8 o'clock, it appears Dr. Pape went to the dispensary accompanied by Mr. P. Ulrich, assistant interpreter of the German Consulate. The latter was serving a process connected with a recent suit in the Consular Court. Dr. Pape took the key to open the safe and Mr. Pape pushed him back, possibly with intent to prevent his opening the safe. Dr. Pape it is stated drew a revolver from his pocket. A struggle ensued, and Mr. Pape seized his brother's hand attempting to wrest the weapon from him. One shot was fired without effect, and on Mr. Ulrich coming to the assistance of Mr. Pape, the doctor was dispossessed of his revolver and went away. This morning at about 8 o'clock the doctor returned. Dr. Pape, it is alleged, again drew a revolver from his pocket and fired one shot at his brother seated at his desk writing splintering the glass of a show case. Mr. Pape jumped from the seat, grappled with his brother and pushed him backwards. The doctor returned and fired one more, again without effect. At this point Nai Hua and the other assistants in the shop became frightened and ran upstairs. A third shot rang out, and Mr. Pape was hearded to call "Hua! Hua!" The servant ran down and found his master seated in a chair. To an enquiry as to whether he was wounded Mr. Pape was unable to reply, and shortly afaerwards the unfortunate man expired.

After the tragedy, Dr. Pape left the shop, gave his card to a Constable and walked away. Then later he went to the German Consulate and saw Consul, Dr. Reny. "I have shot my brother," he said, in effect, "but I did it in self-defence. I went to the shop, and he came at me like a tiger. I fired two shots to frighten him, and then a third shot. I do not know whether he is dead or not. I place myself at the disposal of the Court." Dr. Pape was allowed to leave the building, and went away saying he would be found at the Bristol Hotel. Some time later, in response to a telephone message, he returned to the Consulate unattended, in a rickshaw, and walked inside and later was taken into custody by Mr. C. H. Forty and conveyed to the International Jail.

HONOURING A. J. P.

The Bombay English Coloured and Printed Piecegoods Merchants' Association gave an evening party to Mr. Chatturbhuj Shivaji yesterday evening at the Sheth Tribhuvandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai's bungalow at Girgaum in honour of his having been made a Justice of the Peace. An address was presented and Mr. Chatturbhuj replied, thanking the Government for the honour bestowed on him and those present for the kindness and regard shown to him. The meeting was presided over by the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arcadia" (Extra) passed Suez, at 7 a.m., yesterday.

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THE
Bombay Gazette
Thursday, 13th November 1913.

THE CURRENCY PROPAGANDISTS.

The subjects entrusted to the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency, being largely of a technical character, the evidence given before the Commissioners has scarcely attracted the attention in India which its importance deserves. All who are interested directly or indirectly in the problems that have been raised will learn with gratification that the enquiry is nearing its close, and it may be assumed that before many months have elapsed the report of the Commissioners will be forthcoming. What the findings will be is matter of conjecture, but it is almost safe to assume that the more strenuous assailants of India Office finance are looking forward to the report with mixed feelings of apprehension and hope. The agitation which led up to the appointment of the Commission was marked by the recklessness of assertion and virulence of invective that have so frequently characterised currency polemics. From the statements of the propagandists it might have been imagined that India was seething with dangerous discontent, in consequence of the absence of a gold currency and of the dealings of the Secretary of the State with "cosmopolitan financiers." Lord Crewe and his coadjutors might have been villains of transpontine melodrama, and the India Office a nest of financial adventurers. In the sober atmosphere of the Commission the problems involved have assumed a more prosaic and a more business-like aspect. Witnesses possessing knowledge and experience have offered no support to the charges and "indictments" propagated so sedulously in India No sane man would claim that Indian financial arrangements have attained perfection; and equally no dispassionate authority would endorse the doctrines that have been disseminated in this country by a small coterie of self-styled financial experts. Mr. M. de P. Webb, whose output of currency literature is inexhaustable, appears still to be confident that the outcome of the Commission's labours will justify his contentions. "The results of the enquiry," he writes to a Calcutta contemporary, "have been wholly satisfactory so far, and those who have laboured so long and persistently to get things put on to a proper footing have every reason to feel gratified at the changes already made". The impression given by his letter is that Mr. Webb has dazzled the Commissioners, whose views on his coruscations will be awaited by the world with patient interest. Optimism is a quality which is all too rare in India, and it is refreshing to contemplate Mr. Webb's abounding confidence. We should have imagined, however, that after his protracted appearances in the witness chair he would be afflicted with twinges of pessimism. For years past he has been a liberal patron of the printing industry, and since the perusal of Blue-books is usually confined to the few, he might include in his next issue of currency literature a verbatim reprint of his evidence before the Royal Commission. The suggestion is not an inappropriate one, for, as we have seen, Mr. Webb considers "that the results of the enquiry have been wholly satisfactory so far;" and it is unquestionable that certain portions of his examination would be read with far greater avidity than any of the illustrious works that have emanated from his pen. There are passages in his evidence which are masterpieces of studied reticence, and reticence has not hitherto been regarded as one of Mr. Webb's innumerable virtues. However, the effect produced on the Commissioners by the testimony laid before them will soon be public property, and the respective parties to the controversy will be able to cite the authority of the report in vindication of their views, or to denounce the obtuseness, or worse, of the investigators. The conclusions of the Fowler Committee are now regarded almost as sacrosanct by certain "financial reformers" in India, and it may safely be assumed that if the pronouncements of the Royal Commission follow the course which the trend of the evidence suggests, the floodgates of denunciatory rhetoric will once more be opened.

RETIRED OFFICIALS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.

The question of the employment of retired officials in commercial pursuits in the dependency or colony in which they have performed their service is of especial interest all over the East. The subject has been most prominently brought into public notice in the Straits Settlements, Malaya and Ceylon. In some cases even ex-Governors have joined the boards of companies conducting operations within the territory which they had recently administered. Their great influence and unexampled knowledge of local conditions would naturally be of the greatest value to a commercial enterprise, and it is obviously necessary that ex-officials should act with circumspection when they are invited to participate in commercial enterprises under these conditions. It is unfortunately the fact, however, that circumspection has not always been exercised. The evil was most evident during the rubber boom in Malaya, when ex-officials returned to the country, after retirement in the ordinary course, to engage in the rubber trade, and other public servants resigned their appointments in order that they might accept positions in newly-formed rubber companies. The Colonial Office exercised a remarkable and not very commendable patience over these incidents, but at last they were stirred to action, and a circular was issued to the Press warning the public that the names of retired officers of Government were not guarantees of the accuracy of the prospectuses on which they appeared. This year the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements has considered a Bill providing under pain of loss of pension that no retired officer shall become a director or employee of a company operating in the Colony without obtaining the consent of the Governor. The Bill has passed its second reading, and when it comes into operation it will no doubt have a salutary effect. Similar legislation is to be adopted in other Crown Colonies, in accordance with the policy determined upon by the Colonial Office.

THE MADRAS FORESTS.

All the globe over the man who is one notch higher in the world than his neighbour likes to let his neighbour know all about it. But nowhere probably does this apply so much as in the East, where the manner of the small official frequently savours of the very essence of autocracy. We have an instance in Madras, where more or less throughout the Presidency, there has been grave dissatisfaction among the agricultural population at the manner in which reserved forests have been administered. This, it now appears, has been largely due to friction between minor forest subordinates and the rural population, these officials on account of the unwieldy size of the ranges being inadequately supervised. Cattle-owners have been harassed by an unnecessary insistence on the letter of the forest law, and the trouble has been accentuated by offers of bribes on one hand and demands for them on the other, so that, we are told, the atmosphere of mutual corruption which has thus been created has produced demoralisation and discontent. Some of the forests seem to have been worked on the theory that they were intended purely for the production of heavy timber, whereas forests of the class referred to are also expected to give the inhabitants of adjacent villages a certain amount of grazing and a supply of fuel and leaf manure. When they were prevented from obtaining these necessaries, the villagers naturally became irate and discontented. In future, therefore, the forest subordinates are to find their direct relations with the people very much reduced. This step Government has decided on after a thorough inquiry by a special committee. The committee has made a lengthy series of recommendations regarding the re-classification of the forests, and while the Government confesses that it is less confident than the committee of their efficacy the proposals are to be given a trial. In any event the Government may be congratulated on having taken such thorough means to find out the seat of the trouble.

Notes of the Day.

The news of the death of Sir Francis Maclean, ex-Chief Justice of Bengal, will be received with general regret in Calcutta, where he enjoyed widespread popularity. Prior to coming to India in 1896, he was a Master in Lunacy, and for a number of years he sat in the House of Commons, first as a Liberal, and afterwards as a Liberal-Unionist. A kindly, genial gentleman, Sir Francis was much in request in Calcutta as an after-dinner speaker, and his post-prandial oratory will long be remembered in that city. He was born in December, 1844, and was thus in his sixty-ninth year at the time of his death.

Mr. Lloyd George appears to take rather an over-optimistic view when he holds that his landcampaign will sweep the country, leading irresistibly to victory, for at the present there are too many issues for the electorate to concentrate enthusiasm on one policy. Meanwhile, it is interesting to note that after many conferences Essex farmers propose to pay labourers by the hour and to guarantee a minimum wage of £1 weekly. If all farmers were equally far-seeing and would adopt this basis of wages, their action would help materially towards the improvement of rural England, and in any event would save the setting up of expensive wages boards.

Ceylon is a favourite holiday resort of residents in India, and no one who has seen it can forget the beautiful mountain scenery on the railway journey from Colombo to Kandy. That journey is now to be performed as a non-stop run for the first time. It is a distance of 72 miles only, but those who know the difficulties of the line will not wonder that a non stop run has never been attempted before. It is now to be done in honour of the new Governor, Sir Robert Chalmers. The announcement has been much discussed in Colombo, and a writer in one of the local papers scoffingly says that the prospect of a non-stop run to Kandy in one day is as remote as that of a rubber boom, which is not expected to be due for 30 years.

The news of the bomb at Manchester and of the burning of a mansion at Bristol indicates the continued activity of Miss Christabel Pankhurst as organiser of the militant campaign. There is now a possibility of her return to England. Her task for long has been carried out in Paris,—in fact ever since she succeeded in escaping arrest at the time of the first raid on the suffragette head-quarters prior to the famous conspiracy trial. The Home Office has now decided to withdraw the charge of conspiracy against Mrs. Drummond, and a Home contemporary argues that it would hardly be possible under these circumstances to press a charge against the real head of the W. S. P. U. movement, or to justify further proceedings against Mrs. Pankhurst in respect of her incompleted sentence. Regarding the latter point, the Home Secretary, having once let Mrs. Pankhurst go free by permitting her to cross to France, may hesitate over taking further steps on an old conviction.

The result of the by-election in the Keighley Division of Yorkshire will no doubt be gratifying to the Liberal party. The figures certainly lend no support to the theory that the country is in revolt against the Irish policy of the Government, since the combined polls of the Liberal and Labour candidates, both of whom were in favour of Home Rule, amounted to 8,376 votes, as compared with 3,852 given to the Unionist. That political opinions are fairly stable in Keighley is shown by a comparison of the figures of the present contest with those of the by-election which took place in the constituency in 1911. On that occasion Mr. Buckmaster received 4,667 votes, Mr. Acworth, the Unionist candidate 3,842, and Mr. Anderson, the Labour representative, 3,452. The present result shows an increase of 63 in the Liberal vote and of 10 in the Unionist vote. The Labour party improved their position to a much more substantial extent, the increase in their vote being 194.

The interest which is being displayed by Lord Crewe in recruits for the Indian Services is no doubt appreciated by the objects of his solicitude. The India Office, however, is not always fortunate in the advice it offers to those who are about to proceed to this country. A correspondent relates an amusing incident bearing on the point. Some time ago an Anglo Indian, who was at Home on leave, while visiting a book-shop encountered a person anxiously enquiring for a book that would teach him "Mahlatta", a language which, he assured the book-seller, was spoken in India. The Anglo Indian intervened, and told him that he was mistaken, but the searcher after linguistic knowledge, who had been appointed to an industrial post in this Presidency, triumphantly produced a letter from the India Office informing him that it was desirable that he should acquire some acquaintance with "Mahlatta." Whether the India Office scribe imagined that "Mahlatta" is the language of the Mahrattas, or whether the mistake was a slip on the part of a typist, has yet to be explained.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

BULGARIA AFTER THE WAR.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.

Of the allied Balkan States none has suffered so heavily by the war as Bulgaria and none has made such heavy sacrifices in return for such small advantages.

In the course of the war against Turkey alone, Bulgaria lost over 30,000 men, some 10 per cent. of the entire strength of the army. The greater part of these terrible losses took place during the first two weeks of the campaign, when the Bulgarians achieved a number of great but from other points of view disastrous victories. To the losses already mentioned may be added about 15,000 more officers and men who fell in the course of the short but unhappy struggle with Bulgaria's former allies. We see, therefore, that all in all, Bulgaria lost some 45,000 men in the course of these two campaigns. So far for the official list of losses; added to this come 7,000 more officers and men reported as missing in the course of these two wars, the greater part of whom may safely be assumed to be dead. To these 52 000 killed and missing must be added a total of 102,000 wounded, of whom at least one quarter will remain permanently invalided, and consequently, become dependent on State or public charity.

Furthermore, although nothing in comparison with the loss in human life, the pecuniary sacrifices made by Bulgaria are very considerable. The entire cost of these campaigns for Bulgaria may be roughly estimated at about 800 million francs, which sum, bearing in mind the protracted nature of the struggle and the heavy cost of modern warfare, is rather less than might have been expected. Nevertheless, from the Bulgarian point of view, such an outlay must have a paralysing effect on a State which was never financially in too satisfactory a position.

The fact that the stretch of land ceded by Bulgaria to Roumania is in a high state of cultivation, whereas the territory acquired by the former country from Turkey is absolutely undeveloped, adds greatly, whatever the future prospects of this latter territory may be, to her financial and economic misfortunes. The development of Bulgaria's new territorial acquisition will require both time and money in large quantities, and of these Bulgaria has none to spare. Nothing can save Bulgaria from ruin but the generous financial support of Europe. But, in order to secure help of this kind, Bulgaria will have to give definite proofs that she is willing to follow a peaceful policy for many years to come.

It must, of course, be extremely difficult for Bulgaria quietly to accept her present fate when she sees how much greater are the advantages which have been reaped by her allies as the result of the recent campaign, and when she bears in mind how much greater her own sacrifices in human life have been. Whereas Bulgaria has only gained 16,000 sq. kilometers of land and scarcely 400,000 extra inhabitants, Servia has secured a territorial acquisition of at least 39,000 sq. kilometers and an addition of 1.2 millions to her population. Greece has become enlarged to the extent of 57,000 sq. kilometers, so that, as the result of the war, she has grown nearly twice as large as she was before. The population of the latter country has also increased to the extent of not less than 1.6 millions. Bearing all these figures in mind, we need hardly be surprised to ascertain that Bulgaria is consumed with hatred for and jealousy of her former allies.

THE MOVEMENT TOWARDS THE TOWNS.

Despite all efforts that are and have been made by the German authorities to avoid an excessive depopulation of the rural districts, the denizens of the country districts are steadily, and in ever-increasing numbers finding their way to the great industrial centres of the Fatherland. Whereas at the time of the creation of the German Empire, the rural population was more numerous than the urban one, the present population of the German towns amounts to some 61 per cent of the entire inhabitants of the Empire, as against 39 per cent. of dwellers in country districts. In other words, more than 3-5 per cent. of the 70 million people now inhabiting the German Empire are town-dwellers. Nevertheless, even the rural population continues to contribute its quota to the annual increase, which averages some 800 thousand souls for the entire country. But this increase in the country districts is quite out of all proportion to that taking place in the towns. Between 1905 and 1910 the population of the towns has increased to four times the extent that it has done in the country. This of course does not mean that the birth-rate is much higher in the towns than in the country—on the contrary the proportion of births is higher in the rural districts than in the towns, where it is continually on the decrease—but the towns owe their rapid increase to the perpetual stream of people flowing into them from the country. So numerous is this stream in the eastern provinces of Prussia that, during the period that has elapsed between the last two censuses, the province of West Prussia shows a falling off of population to the extent of 25 per cent and that of Pomerania of 35 per cent. On the other hand, Westphalia, one of the most important industrial districts, is only suffering from a decrease of population in 3 per cent of her parishes. Consequently the industrial Province of Westphalia can show an annual increase of population amounting to 2·5 per cent, whereas the Province of East Prussia, which is almost entirely devoted to agriculture, can only claim an addition of 0.3 per cent. Thus the increase of population in Westphalia is 8 times as great as that recorded for East Prussia.

The shifting of the balance between town and country is also important from the political point of view, as it is more and more changing the centre of political gravity towards the urban districts, which are now by far the greatest tax paying divisions of the country and which, as the result of their increase of population, play an ever increasing part in the election. This is the principal cause of the successes obtained by the Socialists in the elections for the Reichstag. In like manner, this political party is becoming more and more strongly represented in the different parliamentary assemblies of the great German towns. Were is not for the fact that the so-called three-class franchise exists in Prussia, which gives a greater political voting power to the well-to-do classes, all the large towns of Prussia, such as Berlin, Breslau, Magdeburg, Cologne, Konigsberg, etc., would long since have seen their administration in the hands of the Social Democrats. For this reason and with perfect justice, the Imperial Government has declined to alter the existing constituencies in accordance with the increase of population, as, were this change to be effected, the Socialist Party, which already holds about 1-4 of the seats in the Reichstag, would become still more powerful; the result being that the political influence of the agrarian voters would almost sink to nil.

RAW IRON PRODUCTION OF GERMANY.

In spite of a falling market in all the industrial countries of the world, German iron production still continues in full swing, and more is being produced this year than was done in the same months of the preceding year. during the first 9 months of the current year, 14·41 million tons have been turned out as against 13.12 million tons during the first 9 months of the year 1912, 11¼ million tons for the same period of the year 1911, and less than 11 million tons in the course of the first three-quarters of the twelve months ending 1910. If we compare the iron production figures, month for month, for the last six years, we are astonished to find that during the whole of the year 1908, and during the first two months of the year 1909, the iron production showed a falling off in comparison with the corresponding months of the previous year. This holds good even for the month of February 1908, which apparently formed an exception, for it must be borne in mind that the year in question was a leap-year, and that, consequently, February had one extra day. A comparison made month for month for all years since 1909 reveals a quite different state of things. For this period we see a steady and unbroken increase in the production of German raw iron. The fact that this movement has continued regularly until now, and still holds good for the month of September, is evidence of the confidence still existing in the future prospects of the metal industry.

PROGRESS IN VEGETABLE CHEMISTRY.

At the annual meeting of German chemists at Breslau, the latest results of chemical science and the promotion of chemical industry likely to result from them, were dealt with. Professor Delbruck of Berlin alluded specially to two new processes which are likely to prove of far-reaching importance to the agricultural chemical trade. The most important of these is the introduction of a new fungus culture which will make it possible to produce a pure fermentation without any secondary effects, and which is likely to place the entire matter of fermentation on an entirely new basis. Even now the manufacture of acetic acid, lactic acid, and butyric acid, by means of the latest utilisation of the natural powers of fermentation, has entered on a completely new stage. Professor Ehrlich of Breslau has already succeeded in producing fusel oil with the aid of yeast, and Professor Neuberg of Berlin has succeeded in achieving sugar-free fermentation. Highly-trained specialists are to devote their attention to the utilisation of these improved methods of fungus culture that are so important for the future development of all branches of industry dependent on fermentation. Without doubt; the German chemical industry will start separate laboratories for the special development of fungus culture, which will be placed in charge of specialists in this branch of science. The second important discovery is the work of Professor Willstatter. He has succeeded in being able to demonstrate the exact chemical nature of chlorophyll, the green colouring matter of plants, by means of which plants, aided further by the sunlight, are enabled to develop, from inorganic matter, both starch and albumen. Accordingly, chlorophyll is proved to be the basis of all animal and, consequently, of all human nourishment. The examination of 200 different plants proves that the chlorophyll contained in them all is absolutely identical. Furthermore, pure chlorophyll has been synthetically produced and in great quantities and at the same cheap rate as alkaloids, or sugar, or any other vegetable component parts. The green colouring matter of plants proves to be a mixture of two closely related component parts, which are found combined in leaves in the proportion of three to one. These two ingredients are also different in colour; the one is blue-green the other yellow. The ultimate results of a discovery of this kind are likely to be too far-reaching to be accurately appreciated for the moment.

L. ASCH.

THE FAIR AT PANDHARPUR.

SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENTS FOR PILGRIMS.

The following Government Resolution is published:—

The Governor in Council has read with interest Mr. Swifte's report, on the Ashadhi fair at Pandharpur and is glad to learn that the fair passed off successfully and that, with the exception of a few sporadic cases of cholera, there was no outbreak of epidemic disease. His Excellency in Council observes that several improvements were effected this year in the arrangements for the health and convenience of the pilgrims, and notes with satisfaction the close personal supervision given by Mr. Swifte to all the arrangements.

The thanks of Government should be conveyed to the officers mentioned in the Collector's report, as well as to the detachment of the Hindu brigade of the St. John's Ambulance Association for their exertions in ensuring the satisfactory working of the arrangements in connection with the fair.

3. Government will await the report regarding the action which the municipality proposes to take on the suggestions made by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for the further improvement of the sanitary arrangements on the railway side of the river. The attention of the Barsi Light Railway Company should be drawn to the Collector's observations regarding the inadequacy of their sanitary arrangements at Kurduwadi.

MOSLEM AMBITIOUS.

BRITISH STATESMEN CRITICISED.

FOR INADEQUATE SYMPATHY.

DENIAL OF INDIAN AGITATION.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The Islamic Society gave a dinner in honour of Mr. Mohamed Ali and Mr. Wazir Hasan, presided over by Mr. Aubrey Herbert, M. P. One hundred guests were present, including Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree, Sir Bampfylde Fuller, Sir Henry Cotton, Sir John Rees, Dr. Rutherford, Lord Headly and Mr. John Dillon.

The enthusiastic reception of Sir John Cotton was a marked feature.

In his speech Mr. Wazir Hasan explained a length the objects of their mission to England. He expressed his gratitude to the Viceroy and his admiration of the latter's wise and intrepid statesmanship in the Cawnpore affair, and the moderation and good sense of the real leaders of the Moslem community in India. He declared that except for a very small number of people unhappily irreconcilable in heart and mind, India was devotedly attached to British rule and all the progress it stood for. Englishmen, however, must not object to criticism.

Mr. Mohamed Ali recounted in detail the misfortunes of Moslems at the hands of the European Powers in recent years. These had incensed Mahommedans all over the world, but it was quite untrue that the Indian Moslems had made capital out of this for the purpose of inflaming the people against Indian rule He quoted the speech of Sir Edward Grey in August, and that of Mr. Asquith at the Guildhall. These pronouncements were exceedingly gratifying to the Indian Moslems but did not go far enough, and he proceeded to criticise sharply various utterances of Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill. He emphasised the extra territorial patriotism of the Mussulmans which went beyond India.—Reuter.

CABINET AND LARKIN.

GENERAL OPINION THAT HE WILL BE RELEASED.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

It is understood that the Cabinet yesterday considered the conviction of Larkin. The general belief prevails that he will shortly be released.

Mr. Arthur Hender on, M. P., Mr. George Wardle, M. P., and other Labourites, in speeches yesterday evening, denounced the imprisonment of Larkin.—Reuter.

ANOTHER LAND OFFER FOR THE CHANCELLOR.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The directors of ironworks at Bradford have offered Mr. Lloyd George 400 acres of land at Leeds and at Bradford in order to disprove the statement that urban land is wilfully withheld from sale.—Reuter.

DISASTROUS GALE.

LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, Nov. 12.

Many disasters have been caused by a gale on the lakes. The most serious was the capsizing of a cargo steamer on Lake Huron. The crew of thirty perished.

CLEVELAND (Ohio), Nov. 12.

Twenty-one inches of snow fell here on Nov. 10. Telegraphs and railways are interrupted, while there has been a loss of life and property. Several vessels are missing.—Reuter.

NOBEL PRIZES

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 12.

The Nobel prize for Physics has been awarded to Professor Onnes, of Leyden, and that for Chemistry to Professor Werner, of Zurich.

DEMOCRACY IN RUSSIA.

ATTEMPT TO CONFER EQUAL CIVIL RIGHTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 12.

The Duma has rejected, by 152 votes to 92, the motion of the Constitutional Democrats to confer equal civil rights on everyone in Russia.

The Democrats urged that so long as Jews did not enjoy full citizenship Russia could not become a legal State.

The Opponents of the motion argued that its adoption would be provocation to mischief and would destroy peasant proprietorship. They declared that it would be peculiarly inopportune in view of increasing racial strife.—Reuter,

P. AND O. DIVIDEND.

London, Nov. 12.

The P. & O. Steam Navigation Co. has declared a dividend of 6-1-2 per cent on its deferred stock, with a bonus of 5 per cent, making a total of 15 per cent on the deferred stock for year.—Reuter.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

HUERTA'S STRAITS.

PROPOSAL TO FORCE HIS HAND.

LACK OF FUNDS MAY CAUSE RETIREMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.

The United States is seeking the acquiescence of the Powers in the policy of discouraging the granting of financial aid to President Huerta. It is believed that a few weeks of financial isolation will force Senor Huerta's retirement.

Mr. Hale, who is recognised as President Wilson's personal representative, has been conferring with the rebel leader, General Carranza, on the border.—Reuter.

FORMIDABLE RUN ON BANKS.

LONDON, Nov 11.

Mr. Bryan conferred to-day with the European diplomatic representatives and informed them of the steps the United States had taken in Mexico. The diplomatic representatives telegraphed fully to their Governments in that connection.

A telegram from Mexico City says there has been a formidable run on two banks. It is declared that the persons withdrawing their money are mostly small depositors.—Reuter.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

SUSPENSION OF WELL-KNOWN JOBBERS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

A prolonged cabinet of the Stock Exchange Committee was held to day, after which a decision was issued suspending for five years the well-known jobbers, Messrs. Heybourn, Croft and Bagster, of the firm of Heybourn and Croft, in connection with the introduction of American Marconis to the English market.

The decision severely condemns the manner and method of the introduction of these shares, and utters a warning against similar practices in the future.

Scenes of great excitement were witnessed on the Stock Exchange for several hours.

It is pointed out that the suspension applies to the three individuals only, and that the firm itself is not suspended. The three remaining partners also are in no way affected.—Reuter.

A RULING COMMITTEE.

NEW IDEA FOR GOVERNING CHINA.

PEKING, Nov. 11.

Native newspapers forecast the establishment of an administrative congress consisting of two representatives of each provincial Cabinet Ministers, one representative of each Ministry and eight members of the Secretariat. This is intended to pave the way to the establishment of a new parliament on lines giving the Government control in matters of importance. It is thought that the object of this preliminary publication of the scheme is to sound public opinion which appears to be ready to agree to anything Yuan-shih-kai suggests.—Reuter.

TURCO-GREEK SETTLEMENT.

INITIALLED BY DELEGATES.

ATHENS, Nov. 11.

The Greek and Turkish peace delegates have initialled the compromise settlement, the chief feature of which is the reference of various differences to arbitration.—Reuter.

ALBANIA'S BOUNDARY.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Reuter learns that the Powers are exchanging views with regard to the compromise proposal by the British member of the Graeco-Albanian Boundary Commission, which it is expected will be speedily adopted, as both Italy and Austria have received it favourably in principle and are discussing the details.—Reuter.

TURKISH AGREEMENT WITH BRITAIN.

TERRITORIAL CONCESSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 12.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables: The *Daily Chronicle's* Vienna correspondent says that semi-official advices from Constantinople report that the Anglo Turkish agreement gives Britain the peninsula of El Katr, Kowsit, Fao and the isle of Failakah in the Shat-el-Arab, and also increased facilities for the navigation of the Tigris and the Euphrates. Turkey receives a free hand concerning the railway beyond Baghdad, which is to terminate at Fao where Britain will make a good harbour.

MAWSON EXPEDITION.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 11.

The "Aurora" has sailed for the Antarctic to pick up Dr. Mawson.—Reuter.

THE PERSIAN ELECTIONS.

TEHERAN, Nov. 12.

A meeting of prominent politicians and ecclesiastics discussed with the Regent the question of parliamentary elections. Nothing was decided regarding the date of the convocation of the Mejless, and it is doubtful whether the elections will be held this year.—Reuter.

GANDHI IN PRISON.

CHARGE AGAINST MR. POLAK.

ABETMENT OF PROHIBITED INDIANS.

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 11.

Mr. Gandhi has been sentenced at Dundee to nine months' imprisonment under the Natal Indenture Law.—Reuter.

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 12.

The charge against Mr. Gandhi was that of inciting indentured Indians to leave their province. Mr. Gandhi's advocate asked for a maximum sentence, and Mr. Gandhi was fined £60 with the alternative of nine months' imprisonment. He chose to go to prison.

The two thousand Indians, who were arrested, have been taken back to the mines.—Reuter.

MR. POLAK CHARGED.

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 12.

Messrs. Polak and Pallenbach, who have been acting as Mr. Gandhi's lieutenants, have been charged with aiding and abetting prohibited Indians to enter the Transvaal, and have been remanded in custody to Volksrust, bail being refused, the accused declining to undertake not to take part in the Asiatic movement.—Reuter.

THE RITUAL TRIAL.

NO APPREHENSION OF POGROMS.

KIEFF, Nov. 11.

Beiliss has been set at liberty. Cossacks are patrolling the quarter in which the murder was committed. The vigorous action of the authorities has allayed apprehensions of pogroms.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 11.

The papers of the Extreme Right are disappointed at the acquittal of Beiliss. They insist that if Beiliss is not guilty blood, nevertheless, falls on the head of Jewry, and they demand the discovery of the murderer.

Other journals are content with the justice of the verdict and the fairness of the jury. One paper remarks that the verdict strikes at the fanatics who, for selfish political motives, initiated the prosecution.—Reuter.

THE LAND CAMPAIGN.

MR. GEORGE ON THE RIDICULE OF DUKES.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The National Liberal Club gave a banquet, last night, to the Land Enquiry Committee.

Mr. Lloyd George, who presided, paid a tribute to the compilers of the greatest work on the land system that had ever been published. He said that the Tories were at first thrown into a panic, and started shelling out alternative programmes, but the reactionaries who were controlling the Party had now ordered the Liberal land policy to be ridiculed.

"When," he continued, "dukes begin to laugh, every snob in the Tory Party who wishes to pass as a swell imitates their vacant laughter." The Tories admitted that there were scores of thousands of houses where dukes would refuse to stable their horses. Food required for hundreds and thousands of families was trampled for sport, yet their only answer was the buffooneries of Mr. F. E. Smith. That was not the answer of the Liberals, who would disseminate the facts of the land system to the people who would register their decision at a general election. He was not disconcerted by the results of the by-elections; the imprisonment of Larkin was probably the chief explanation of them. There had not been time to submit the Liberal land policy at the by-elections, but within a fortnight the Liberal land campaign would sweep the country, leading irresistibly to victory. —Reuter.

RUMANIAN LOAN.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

A Rumanian loan of £9,900,000 sterling, bearing interest at 4 1-2 per cent. has been issued, of which £1,980,000 will be offered in London at 91.—Reuter.

SUFFRAGETTE BOMB AND BRAND.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Suffragettes have damaged the cactus house at Alexandra Park, Manchester, with a bomb, and have burned a mansion near Bristol.—Reuter.

FRENCH LOAN TO CHINA.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Reuter is informed that the balance of the new loan to China by French bankers will also be devoted to industrial works, and is not for administrative purposes. Therefore the Five Powers are not likely to raise objections. —Reuter.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The death is announced of Sir Francis Maclean, ex Chief Justice of Bengal.—Reuter.

A STEAMER ASHORE.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The steamer "Umona," which went ashore off Sunderland, has been got off. She sailed for Aberdeen this afternoon.—Reuter.

LORD WILLINGDON ON TOUR.

VISIT TO MAHRATTA DISTRICTS.

CORDIAL WELCOME AT SHOLAPUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, Nov. 12.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon started on tour through the Southern Mahratta country to-day, motoring from Mahableshwar to Poona, and leaving there by a special train he arrived here at 5-35. The Governor was accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, Mr. R. E. Gibson, Private Secretary; Major Greig, Military Secretary; Captain. T. C. Lucas, Surgeon: and Captains K.O Goldie and E. B. Egerton, A. D.C's His Excellency was received at the station by Mr. A. W. G. Chuckerbutty, Collector; Mr. De Souza, District Judge and the President of the Sholapur City Municipality. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen on the platform, all the principal officers and citizens being present. Their Excellencies were then received by the ladies of Sholapur, after which they drove to the new Dharamshala where floral presentations were made and then motored to Ripon Hall, where His Excellency was presented with an address from the Sholapur City Municipality.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

His Excellency replying to the address said:

President and Councillors of the Sholapur Municipality.—I thank you most heartily for the cordial welcome which you have extended to me to day on behalf of the citizens of this important commercial city, on the occasion of my first visit amongst you, a visit which, I trust, may in future prove to be of mutual advantage to us all and tend to confirm the loyal and friendly relations which already exist between your people and the Government.

By the rapid growth of your population your city is becoming one of the most important industrial cities in this presidency, and duties of local administration become, year by year, a more responsible charge, but I am glad to realise from your address that you are fully aware of the necessity of making provision for further developments, and trust that your work in the future may always reflect credit on yourselves and enable the Government to act with all consideration and sympathy with your various requirements. I wish, more particularly, to emphasize this remark, for I am well aware that a grave situation has lately arisen between the Government and your late Council owing to the action of the majority of its members with reference to a grant-in-aid from Government for improving your water supply. It is not my wish or purpose to-day to express any view as to the reasons for the action or to go into any details on the matter which is sufficiently well known to you all. I would rather warmly commend the honourable performance of their duty by your late President and the minority who followed his lead. The Government is always anxious to develop the principles of local self-government in this presidency, and I trust that they may not in the future, have any occasion to lose confidence in their policy.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

I am glad to note that you have undertaken to provide a good water supply to your town This is essential for the well-being of your people and when the plans and estimates for the filter beds and for the drainage scheme, to which you refer, are submitted to the Government for sanction, any application which you may then deem it necessary to make will receive our sympathetic consideration.

I observe with much satisfaction that you are already engaged in opening up and improving your most congested districts, in securing more sanitary conditions for the benefit of your people. May I urge you in any scheme of development and town planning, to pay great attention to the necessity of reserving a sufficient number of open spaces which add so much to the health, enjoyment and physical welfare of the many workers and their children who live in your midst. The Government will, you may rest assured, give due consideration to any application which you may make on such a matter, and the nature and extent of any assistance which may be given must be determined after a careful examination of the financial condition of your municipality and of the extent of your ability to meet the expenditure from your own resources.

I am delighted to hear that you have been enabled to increase the pay of your teachers and increase the number of your primary schools. With regard to your scheme for future educational development, let me suggest that, as each project becomes ready, you should apply to the Director of Public Instruction who will sanction a building grant admissible under the existing rules.

I regret that I am unable to give you any definite information with regard to the necessity which you urge for the moving of the junction of the Peninsular and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways from Hotgi to Sholapur, beyond informing you that the Government has again sent this as an urgent railway matter to the Railway Board, and we trust that our representation will be favourably received. I have, however, carefully studied the past history of this question and find that your first application was laid before the Government in 1904. Since that time, your population, your industries, and consequently your traffic have increased very considerably and the greater necessity for this change at the present time will surely carry much force I understand that the present arrangement has been always considered to be only of a temporary nature. It certainly seems an undesirable one from both a railway and a commercial point of view. Increased facilities mean increased trade, and I much hope that, before long, this extension may be an accomplished fact.

THE DUFFERIN HOSPITAL.

I think I have now replied to all the principal points which you have laid before me, but there is one matter connected with your city as to which I wish to make a short reference—a matter with which you have no official concern, but with regard to which I trust many of you are personally interested. I refer to the Dufferin Hospital. I understand that considerable sums have been spent of late in order to secure more efficiency in the administration, and I hear too that the hospital management has been extremely fortunate in securing as its head the services of Miss Smith, who has gained the full confidence of the people But I regret to observe that the sums received in subscriptions this year are considerably less than those of last year and that the estimated income would have fallen short of the estimated expenditure, if it had not been for a special appeal which has been made lately to the public and which, I am delighted to know, has been readily responded to. I venture to express the hope that I shall hear before long that, in this prosperous city, those who have the means may feel it their duty and privilege to ensure that this most necessary institution should be placed in a thoroughly satisfactory financial condition.

In conclusion, let me express my warm appreciation of your generous good wishes to Lady Willingdon and myself for our health and happiness while we live and work amongst you. I am, indeed, most anxious as early as possible to visit the various parts of the Presidency to get to know the wants and requirements of people, and to make the acquaintance of those who are voluntarily giving their time and leisure to undertake the important task of local government in the various districts. Your administration has been conducted on sound and progressive lines in the past, and it is true to say that you have been one of the very first of the mofussil cities to plan and excute systematic projects of town planning and development. On this, I warmly congratulate you and thank you for your appreciation of the assistance which the Government has given you in your various endeavours. Rest assured that the Government will, in the future as far as funds permit, always readily assist those public bodies which endeavour with loyalty, courage, and principle to promote the well-being and prosperity of all races and classes who live under their charge.

KHOST OUTLAWRY.

BARBAROUS MURDER OF PRISONER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 12.

The Frontier correspondent of the *Pioneer* states that several Hindus are still held to ransom by Khost outlaws, and the latter recently murdered one of the prisoners and sent his head into British territory.

The Amir's authority in Khost has been so severely shaken that his officials there dare not venture to coerce the outlaws, but this last act of ferocity can scarcely be allowed to pass unnoticed at Kabul.

TRAINING BRITISH YOUTHS.

DOMINIONS' EXAMPLE TO THE MOTHERLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Colonel Schumacher, at Deal to-night, presented the Imperial Challenge Shield to the Marine Cadet Corps.

The King wrote congratulating the Corps on its consistent success in the competition in the past four years, which shows that its musketry training is conducted on sound lines. His Majesty, as Colonel-in-Chief of the Marines, desired to xpress his congratulations to the team instructors.

Colonel Schumacher, in a speech, paid a tribut to the excellent work of training the British youth, but said that there was still a vast mass of the rising generation untouched. There was a feeling in the Overseas Dominions that more might be done in the Motherland to maintain Britain's great traditions and safeguard her position as the heart of the Empire. (Applause.)

He asked, was England safe in the event of a great Europ an war? Behind the Navy, Britain had soldiers who were second to none and the finest marksmen in the world, but in the case of urgency had the country sufficient reserves? Colonel Schumacher emphasised the fact that the Dominions were now training their youth. South Africa, Canada, and Australia did not desire to instil a spirit of militarism, but absolutely to safeguard their position and rear a race of fine strong men. The cost was almost insignificant. It was not reckoned in the Dominions. With such issues at stake, he trusted that soon it would not be reckoned in the Motherland either.—Reuter.

KEIGHLEY BY-ELECTION.

SIR S. BUCKMASTER KEEPS HIS SEAT.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The result of the Keighley by-election is as follows:—

Sir Stanley Buckmaster	(L)...	4,730
Viscount Lascelles	(U)...	3,852
Mr. Bland	(Lab.)...	3,646
Liberal majority	...	878

Unionist.
No change.

Sir Stanley Buckmaster was first elected on Oct. 27, 1911, on the death of Sir John Briggs, by a majority of 825 over the Unionists, the figures being:—

Mr. Buckmaster (L.)	4,667
W. N. Acworth (U.)	3,842
W. C. Anderson (Lab.)	3,452

In the 1906 election the Liberal majority was 2,092; in January, 1910, 3,636; and in December, 1910, Sir J. Briggs was returned unopposed.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, Nov. 12.

The P. and O. "Malwa" has shipped £150,000 gold for India.—Reuter.

RIFLE THIEVES.

DARING PLOT NEAR, PINDI.

ATTEMPT TO UNDERMINE MILITARY MAGAZINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 12.

The *Sind Gazette* learns that an attempt has been made by a gang of rifle thieves to undermine the magazine of the North Staffordshire Regiment stationed at Upper Top, a. None of the thieves has yet been captured: and the police report that the gang is a very determined one.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALE.

FURTHER DECLINE IN PRICES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

The opium sale held at the Government sale rooms, 2, Charnock Place, yesterday, resulted in a still further decline in the prices, though not, perhaps, so marked as during the earlier sales this year. As usual, the total offerings were 100 chests of Bihar and 475 chests of Benares opium. Of the former, the whole lot was sold at Rs. 1,765 per chest, and the total realized from this quality was Rs. 1,76,500. There was some fluctuations as regards the Benares drug. The highest price obtained was Rs. 1,765, and the lowest Rs. 1,760, giving an average of Rs. 1,764-8-5, while the proceeds from the whole 475 chests aggregated to Rs. 10,14,650, giving a general average of Rs. 1,764-9 8, as compared with a total of Rs. 10,34, 150, or a general average of Rs. 1,798 8-4 last month.

STABBING AFFRAY.

PRISONER'S ATTACK ON ESCORT, AND A WOMAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

A Dacca correspondent telegraphs. Jogendra Gupta, a police sub-inspector and a constable, were escorting an up-country man, an accused in a certain case, and a woman. While they were in a hackney carriage the man stabbed the sub-inspector in the face and on the constable coming to his officer's rescue he too was assaulted. The assailant also stabbed the woman, whose condition is serious. The wound of the sub-inspector is not serious.

OPIUM SMUGGLER CONVICTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

The Subdivisional Officer of Howrah, yesterday, disposed of the case in which Sheik Osman, a former cabin boy on the "City of Poona", was charged with smuggling into Howrah cocaine valued at Rs. 16,000. The accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 500.

LOVERS' FATAL QUARREL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

Some excitement prevailed in the Muchpara district of Calcutta yesterday when a man, named Dhiran, murdered a Bengali named Sachin, in the courtyard of a woman known as Bhuban. It appears that both were in love with Bhuban. They visited her on Monday evening, when a quarrel took place and the accused struck Sachin a blow on the neck with a dah, killing him instantly. The accused was arrested by some passers-by and taken to the Mirzapore Thana.

ASSAULT ON A CUSTOMS OFFICER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Sheikh Latiff was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for assaulting Mr. Chaplin, of the Customs Preventive Service, when the latter was about to enter a dhingi on Oct., 27.

CONTAMINATED MILK.

MEASURES TO IMPROVE SANITATION.

The following Press Note has been issued:—

Government have had under consideration the question of the prevention of the contamination of the milk supply in large mofussil towns. Hitherto, except in cantonment areas, no systematic action has been taken in this direction. Much however, can be effected by the provision of properly constructed and hygienic cowsheds and dairy buildings which could be let to dairymen at low rentals, and by the supply to them at a moderate charge of milk vessels and dairy appliances of approved pattern.

These are measures which municipalities can usefully undertake in the interests of the public health, and Government, with a view to encouraging their adoption have decided that approved schemes on the lines indicated will in future be entitled, "pari passu" with other sanitary projects, to support from the provision annually made for grants-in-aid to local bodies for the improvement of urban sanitation. For the present no general limit will be imposed on the proportion of the cost which will thus be borne by Government Such proportion will be determined in each case on a consideration of the merits of the scheme and the extent of the ability of the municipality concerned to finance it from its own resources.

BOMBAY SHARE MARKET.

29 BROKERS FAIL TO SETTLE CLAIMS.

LIABILITIES ESTIMATED AT TEN LAKHS.

Yesterday was the last day for the "Moorat" settlement. The Bazaar opened at 2 o'clock, and considerable anxiety prevailed owing to the uncertainty as to who would pay up the differences and who would become defaulters. It was soon ascertained, however, that most of the brokers had provided themselves with more money than was actually required—in fact a number of them brought lakhs of rupees to meet any contingency, and many found that payments were being made in full.

TWENTY-NINE DEFAULTERS.

There were however, 29 defaulters—25 certified and 4 uncertified. These men were unable to make their settlements and they were not admitted into the hall. In view of the gloomy forebodings and failures of Mr. Behramji Dalal and others and the tension prevailing in the money market at present, this number is much smaller than people were led to anticipate. It is said that, among them, several will be able to pay at rates ranging from 4 to 10 annas in the rupee later on, and each individual case will be considered and decided on its merits by the Board of Directors. There will be a few among these defaulters who will not be able to pay anything, and what arrangements should be made in regard to these will also be considered by the Board of Directors.

The differences paid in settlements yesterday amounted to about twenty lakhs of rupees. The highest amount paid by one individual broker was about a lakh and a half, and there were others who paid one lakh and over.

DEFAULTERS' LIABILITIES TEN LAKHS.

The total amount due from the defaulters is said to be about ten lakhs of rupees, and it is stated that the liabilities of one of these defaulters alone amount to about four lakhs.

There was a spirit of conciliation prevailing in the market and every one concerned seemed to accept the rates fixed by the Board of Directors. Further trouble is therefore not anticipated.

To day being the "Kartiki Poonam," a Hindu holiday, the Bazaar will be closed, and business for the December settlement will be commenced from tomorrow.

The condition of the other markets shows hardly any change.

PEOPLE'S BANK ASSETS.

MR. HARKISHEN LAL'S APPEAL AT PUBLIC MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 12.

Recently at the request of the general public, Mr. Harkishen Lal addressed a public meeting in Bradlaugh Hall on the subject of the People's Bank of India, its resuscitation scheme, and the general condition of the banking trade and industry of the country. He spoke for two hours and showed by fact and figures, which he had presented in a memorandum to the investigation committee, that the bank assets were ample and that the rumours that the assets were only 4 annas in the rupee were set afloat by interested parties and the enemies of the bank. He mentioned that the assets were classified and showed that Rs. 950,000 was the outstanding balance of the capital with shareholders; Rs. 11,86,000 represented cash, gilt-edged securities and properties, Rs. 11,00,000 represented loans on lands, houses, etc.; Rs. 12,86,000 on factories mortgaged outside his own circle; Rs. 49,39,000 on mills and factories in his circle and outside; Rs. 9,77,000 on shares and personal security; Rs, 9,77,000 on shares alone; Rs, 3,30,000 on decrees; Rs. 18,25,000 on bonds, hundies, etc., totalling about Rs. 127 lacs.

MANY ENEMIES.

He said he wanted the people to put their own value on these assets and if they did so and then take into calculation the interest on these assets they would find that in the event of careful liquidation in 4 or 5 years the depositors would receive back their amounts in full and some interest and supply good material for a new bank and at the same time leave a handsome amount for the shareholders. He also mentioned that some leading gentlemen in the town had called on him and had put their own value on the assets at a sacrifice price and they had no hesitation in declaring that Rs. 13-6 in the rupee could be paid to depositors any day if they did not care to wait long enough. Under the circumstances stated, he remarked that the audience should remember that the bank had many enemies as he himself had. Some presses of the town had been barefacedly taking adverse action. The "Arya Patrika" party were doing their level best to represent the situation in the blackest possible colour. The European attitude, as exhibited by the writings in the "Civil and Military Gazette," was hostile and admittedly racial. There were people ambitious to speculate in deposits, others were anxious to buy the property of the debtors at low prices, some were anxious to become liquidators, and all these forces combined to misrepresent the situation. He warned his audience not to be led away, but to study the figures now fully available.

RESUSCITATION SCHEME.

He further took the opportunity of explaining the scheme of resuscitation, which he showed would be beneficial to creditors, shareholders, staff debtors, and public alike. He said he was willing to serve his country and people, but if his enemies wanted him to stand aside he would be quite willing to do so, provided he was assured that the vast interests involved would not be ruined.

He advised a combination amongst the failing and fallen banks to create a new and strong bank and a similar combination amongst other banks to save the situation. He asked the public to have confidence and he believed everything would then go right.

Turning to his personal affairs, he said he would place all his property at the disposal of his creditors and pay the balance, if any, was left over, and by his future earnings. He said all his money was in these concerns. If they failed he failed. If they stood he stood. He said it was a pure invention that he had any money or property in China, Japan, France, Germany, or anywhere outside India in his own name, in the name of his wife or children, or even a friend. He said this was being circulated in European circles for political motives, and he challenged the European community to prove otherwise. He also replied to the rumours set afloat as to his hand in the deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai.

Pandit Rambhuj Dutta Chaudri, who presided at the meeting, remarked that Rai Bahadur Gangaram, C. I. E., and Sir Protul Chandra Chatterjee and himself were the persons who had carefully examined the figures and mercilessly valued the assets of the People's Bank, and the result they had arrived at was as stated in his speech by Mr. Harkishen Lal. He asked the audience and the public to look the matter in the light of facts combined and save the situation which was really hopeful.

PROJECT OF NEW BANK DROPPED.

LAHORE, NOV. 12.

Two final extraordinary general meetings of the People's Bank were held to-day, one to confirm the resolution for starting a New People's Bank of India, adopted at the meeting of October 26, and another to consider the reports of the investigation committee and the auditors, Messrs. Ferguson and Company. Both meetings were presided over by Rai Bahadur Moolchand of Ajmer, chairman of the investigation committee. The attendance was very small.

At the first meeting, the President said that, owing to circumstances which had intervened, there was no further necessity of confirming the aforesaid resolution, which meant that the project of a New People's Bank of India was dropped.

At the second meeting, which immediately followed, the President said that the auditors, Messrs. Ferguson and Company's report having been received late by the investigation committee, the latter's report was not yet ready for circulation, having been signed, so far, by only two members of the committee. Instead, therefore, of calling meetings over and over again, the committee's report, together with the auditor's report, and the directors' remarks thereon, will be posted to the shareholders and published in the Press for general information. The meeting then dissolved.

MESSRS FERGUSON AND CO.'S REPORT.

LATER.

A printed copy of a lengthy report of the auditors, Messrs Ferguson and Company, on the People's Bank, with marginal remarks by two only out of seven directors, has just come to hand. The two directors, Harkishenlal and Sheikh Umar Bakhsh, declare themselves as a one responsible for the replies. Messrs Ferguson and Company in the main support Basant Ram and Sons and refer to them in several places. Their conclusion may be judged from the following preliminary remarks :—"The suspension of the Bank has been attributed in the first place to the unfavourable criticism of the Press during the last year which caused a less of confidence in the minds of depositors and deposits as they fell due were uplifted but not renewed with the bank. Current and other accounts were depleted in the same way. Loans at call were not realisable, and the bank's investments had been pledged with other banks. The ultimate fall was in our opinion inevitable, looking to the unsatisfactory nature of the major portion of the securities accepted against money advanced."

HINDUSTAN BANK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MULTAN, NOV. 12.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Hindustan Bank was held last evening at the local head office to confirm the previous resolution about voluntary liquidation subject to the Court's supervision. Bhowanidas, pleader, who presided, stated that the objection made by some shareholders that Doulat Rai's name was not proposed as the provisional liquidator at the last meeting was due to a misconception.

It was ultimately resolved by a majority that Doulat Rai, the late managing director, and two local pleaders be appointed liquidators, subject to the Court's supervision.

ARBITER AND HIS FEES.

EMPLOYER'S ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12

Yesterday, before Mr. Keays, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, an application made on behalf of Mr. Patrick Maguire charging Mr. Joseph Schumacher, formerly of the Tata Iron Works at Sakchi in Chyhassa, with breach of trust.

It was alleged that some German firms wanted an expert to settle their dispute at Sakchi, and the accused engaged the services of the complainant for the purpose. It was arranged that the complainant should receive Rs. 100 per day as his fees and be paid travelling expenses in addition. The complainant went to Sakchi and settled the dispute, but as he demanded his fees and travelling expenses the accused said that he would pay his dues down as soon as money was drawn. The complainant waited, only, it was alleged, to ascertain from enquiries that the accused had not only drawn his fees, but a sum far in excess of it, resigned his appointment at Sakchi, and booked his passage for England.

The Magistrate issued a summons against the accused on a charge of criminal breach of trust.

A REVOLVER ACCIDENT.

SHIP'S SECOND ENGINEER INJURED.

SHOT IN THE THIGH.

An unfortunate accident occurred on board the s. s. "Knight of the Thistle," now lying in the Bombay harbour, when the second engineer of the ship, Mr. James Kerr, received a wound from a revolver.

It appears that about seven o'clock on Tuesday evening Mr. Kerr was standing in the cabin of the third officer, Mr. Richard Victor Ewart, and the chief officer of the ship went to the cabin and asked Ewart for the number of his revolver, as he wanted to report it to the Collector of Customs. Mr. Ewart produced his revolver, which had five chambers and was of American manufacture. The revolver was an old one and had become rusty and both the chief officer and Mr. Kerr began to chaff Ewart about it. Ewart, then, in a playful mood, held the revolver in front of him and, saying it was a good one, pulled the trigger. Unfortunately, there happened to be a cartridge in one of the chambers, and it hit Mr. Kerr, the 2nd Engineer, below the waist, the bullet entering the thigh. Mr. Kerr was immediately taken to the European General Hospital where he has been detained for treatment. The injured man said that it was a pure accident. Mr. Ewart stated that he purchased the revolver some five years ago and that he had used it only once, about three years ago. He could not explain how the cartridge came to be in the chamber. Mr. Kerr has not been dangerously hurt.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

TAMARIND LANE FIRE.

TELEGRAM FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, presided over by the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy.

The Commissioner reported that he had received a telegram the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor regarding the Tamarind Lane fire which read as follows :—

"His Excellency has heard with great regret of the fatal fire in Tamarind Lane. Please convey his thanks and commendation to the Fire Brigade, and his especial condolences to the relatives of the three firemen, who died bravely in the performance of their duty."

The Commissioner sent the following reply: —

"I have the honour to acknowledge with thanks your Excellency's telegram of the 9th instant regarding the fatal fire in Tamarind Lane which I have duly communicated to the Fire Brigade and the relatives of the deceased."

The Chairman said that it was very good of His Excellency to send the telegram, and he hoped that when the Commissioner received details from the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, he would forward proposals for the compensation of the families of the three firemen.

The committee postponed consideration of the complaint regarding the erection of a urinal near the Dayyaett Fire Temple.

The chairman said that item must be postponed pending a report from the Commissioner who was in communication with the trustees of the Fire Temple. The matter was likely to be amicably settled.

On the motion of Mr Dabholker the following was adopted :—"That the Commissioner be requested to state whether anopheles larvæ were found in the pools and wells in the Victoria Gardens and in the tanks at Hassli Tank Road, Lady Jamsetji Road, Purbhadevi Coad and the Tank behind Government House, Parel, and if so, whether any action has been taken in the matter and, if not, to inform the Committee of the reason why no action has been taken, and whether any action has been proposed to be taken."

STONE-DEPOT AT SEWRI.

The Commissioner, in a letter, stated that serious difficulties were experienced in regard to the storage and supply of road metal for municipal work, particularly in the Sewri district, and he recommended the purchase of land at Golanji Hill Road with buildings thereon, at a cost of Rs. 55,000. A portion of this ground should be occupied by an incinerator for the disposal of the kutchra of the neighbourhood.

Consideration was deferred.

"PRINCESS CAPRICE" AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

There was not quite so large an audience as usual at the Opera House last night to see the Bandmann Co. in "Princess Caprice." This was a pity as the play was a good one and went with a swing throughout. Miss May Glenn as the capricious princess was in splendid voice and sang with an evident enjoyment of her part. As the regent of the debt-ridden kingdom of Thessalia Mr. Victor Gourlet fully maintained his reputation as a comedian and in manner was somewhat reminiscent of George Frances.

Mr. James M. Greath filled the part of the musician who eventually marries th sham Princess, with success. A decided void in the evening's entertainment was the absence of Mr. Frith, Miss Addie Lennard was a great favorite and filled the part of an infant terrible to the eventual unravelling of the plot.

H. E. Lady Pentland will leave Ootacamund for Madras about Nov. 17, but will spend a short time in Ootacamund while His Excellency is engaged on his second tour.

A reward of Rs. 50 will be paid for the destruction of a wild gunda elephant which is reported to be constantly damaging crops in certain villages in the North Lakhimpur Sub-division. "It is about 9 1-2sq. feet in height and has a short tail; the circumference of its right foreleg is about 4 feet 2 inches and it has no tusk." Another Rs. 50 is also offered for the destruction of a rogue elephant which frequents villages in the Jowai Sub-division of the Khasia and Jaintia Hills. The Tusks will become the property of the person who kills the elephant. This one is "about 9 feet 8 inches high and has one hind leg smaller than the others; the circumference of the deformed foot is about 4 feet 2 inches and the others about 4 feet 10 inches."

MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

NOTE ON ESTIMATES FOR 1914-15.

PROSPECT OF IMPROVEMENT OF ROADS.

The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay has issued his note on the Budget Estimates for 1914-15. These show a working cash balance of Rs. 32,82,000 at the beginning of 1913-14. Estimated increases in income over the income of the Budget for that year amount to Rs. 3,30,000, and estimated savings in revenue expenditure to Rs. 2,11,000, giving a gross closing working cash balance for 1913-14 of Rs. 38,23,000, and a net unhypothecated balance after deducting the legal minimum of one lakh, and the contribution payable to the Improvement Trust (Rs. 9,73,000) of Rs. 27,50,000.

The note continues :

The building up of a reserve beyond a reasonable figure has not been part of our deliberate financial policy, and though this year (1913-14) again the savings in expenditure anticipated amount to the comparatively large sum of Rs. 2,11,000 we have as an offset to it the additional grants amounting to Rs. 2,56,264 which, it is estimated, will be required during the year. The advance in the real surplus cash balance from Rs. 25,86,620 at the close of 1912-1913 to Rs. 27,50,000 now estimated at the close of 1913-14, i.e., a net increase of Rs. 1,63,380 is the result mainly of the extraordinary development of our water revenue and adventitious receipts from interest on unexpended loan balances and on Corporation lands made over to the City Improvement Trust.

I think, however, it must be admitted that for immediate requirements so large a reserve as Rs. 27,50,000 is not necessary, and it is this consideration that renders possible for the year 1914-15 a policy which, theoretically may appear somewhat anomalous, viz. to budget for and expenditure to a considerable extent in advance of the estimated income and meet the deficit by drawing on the accumulated reserves.

The budgetted deficit is Rs. 2,92,943, reducing the surplus cash balance to Rs. 24,57,057. After very careful consideration I have come to the conclusion that budget for a larger deficit with a view to the further reduction of the balances would be undesirable.

The general tax was reduced by 5-8 per cent last year. It is proposed to further diminish it by 1-8 per cent. this year by a reduction in the additional tax for the fire brigade and to take 3-8 per cent. off the water rate, i. e., to further reduce taxation while deliberately budgetting for a deficit, a course which might be regarded as a somewhat hazardous proceeding but for the large reserves.

We have to face the fact that the existing roads were not constructed with a view to bearing the present fast and heavy motor traffic and in the near future I think we shall have to make up our minds to spend a considerable sum yearly in bringing them into a condition more conformable with the requirements of a modern city. Some portion of this expenditure will fall on revenue, and I consider the reserves we have built up a suitable source from which to meet such extraordinary expenditure.

I have not lost sight of the fact that the opening of the new docks and the reclamations being carried on will considerably increase our income.

INCOME.

I have estimated the income for 1914-1915 at Rs. 1,23,87,000 allowing for a reduction of 1-8 per cent. in the fire tax and 3-8 per cent. in the taxation on value of properties for Water Works purposes. Without such reductions the income for the year would have amounted to Rs. 1,25,73,000, against Rs. 1,22,18,710 for 1913-1914, and a revised estimate for that year of Rs. 1,25,18,710.

In our stable sources of income I have thus allowed for increase on the latest figures of Rs. 1,79,000. This has been counterbalanced to the extent of Rs. 1,59,000 by—(1) an anticipated reduction of Rs. 35, 00 in our income from licenses in consequence of the determination of the Corporation to reduce both the number and the amount of the fees chargeable for licenses; (2) a reduction of Rs. 96,000 in interest realizable on our surplus balances, owing to the probable curtailment of the amount to be borrowed in 1914-15, and the depletion of our large loan balances by the prosecution of works which had for various reasons been delayed, but which will shortly be pushed on with great energy; (3) to the disappearance of the credit realizable for interest on lands made over to the C.I. Trust in consequence of a change in the law.

It will be noticed that the increase in the water revenue has compared with the revised estimates for 1913-14 on the basis of identical rates of taxation for the two years has been placed at Rs. 24,000.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure for the year I have estimated at Rs. 1,26,79,913 against Rs. 1,22,92,066 for 1913-14, giving an increase of Rs. 3,87,877. Eliminating from the figures for 1913-14 the especial write-off of Rs. 1,00,000 for plague expenditure, the proposed increase works out really to Rs. 4,87,877.

I have endeavoured to maintain the expenditure of the great spending departments as near as possible at the level sanctioned by the Corporation for the year 1913-14, and it will be seen that while, I think, we have provided reasonably for greater efficiency in the Public Works Department, and have considerably raised the wages of the labouring staff in the Health Department, these two departments show a combined advance on the preceding year of only Rs. 25,665. The further principal increases are as follow :—Fire Brigade, Rs. 27,375 ; Municipal debt, Rs. 3,39,294 ; Pensions, Gratuities, etc., Rs. 20,000 ; Primary Education, Rs. 15,047 ; contribution to the Bombay Improvement Trust, Rs. 48,000 ; Total, Rs. 4,75,381.

THE ROADS.

I have made a larger provision than usual expenditure in connection with roads. I propose the purchase of Akonia to the extent of Rs. 50,000 to abate the dust nuisance, an increase of Rs. 25,000 for treating the roads with tar and a further increase of Rs. 1,14,000 in the grant for repairs to roads, partly to meet increased cost of materials, and partly to undertake special repairs to the roads. The closing balance is estimated at Rs. 3,530,057. Out of this, the unhypothecated surplus cash balance will amount to Rs. 24,35,057.

THE EASTERN SQUADRON.

H. M. S. "DARTMOOR" IN BOMBAY.

FIRST VISIT TO THE EAST.

The light cruiser, H.M.S. "Dartmoor," commanded by Capt. Judge D'Arcy, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning on her first voyage to the East. The "Dartmoor" was launched on February 14, 1911. She is a four funnelled vessel with two masts and is painted white. She is fitted with the most modern type of Parson's turbine engines. Her displacement is 5,250 tons and her horse-power is 22,000. She has a complement of 380 officers and men, and is fitted with wireless telegraph apparatus.

The vessel left Plymouth on Oct. 7, and on the way to Bombay, touched at Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Aden. She leaves for Colombo on the 14th instant *en route* to China, and is at present moored opposite Apollo Bunder.

Accompanying the "Dartmoor" from Malta were three torpedo-boat destroyers—H. M. S. "Chelmer" (Commander H. T. England), "Kennet" (Commander R. W. M. Bayley) and "Colne" (Commander M Brock Bricket), while H. M. S. "Jed" (Commander George Mulock) arrived from Aden. These destroyers will leave Bombay on the 20th and will call at Colombo on their way to the Far East.

THE PARSI HOSPITAL.

MEETING OF THE GENERAL BOARD.

A meeting of the members of the General Board of the Bomonjee Dinsha Petit Parsee General Hospital was held last evening at Elphinstone Circle, Fort, presided over by Mr. Bomonji Dinsha Petit.

The general report of the working of the hospital from April 1, 1912, to December 31, 1912, which was published in the *Bombay Gazette* on Monday, was read.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

In moving the adoption of the report, Sir Dinshaw Davar said that it should be a matter for satisfaction to the community that they had succeeded in getting a hospital which, without any exaggeration, might be compared, in point of the structure, convenience and up-to-dateness to any other hospital in the Presidency, and the existence of that hospital was in the main due to their charitable chairman. As for the secretary, they all knew the work done by him and nothing more need be said about that.

Referring to the cost of the building, the speaker said that those donors who contributed money insisted on blocks being named after departed relations, and if they hard not built the blocks, they would not have got the money. A short time ago, a lady offered Rs. 40,000 for the building of a block, an offer which, they had to refuse.

With regard to the question of free patients, the speaker said that, when the institution was thrown open and the executive committee met they found a rule which stated that they could only admit 20 per cent of the patients free.

PAUCITY OF PARSI NURSES.

After referring to the ability of the staff, Sir Dinsh spoke of the paucity of Parsi nurses. He said that the Hospital authorities were anxious to have the nursing staff composed by Parsi nurses and they were prepared to give young Parsee girls boarding and lodging and a probationer's pay of Rs. 10, Rs 20 and Rs 30 per month during the first, second and thirdi year respectively. He regretted that the Parsi girls were not see in large numbers in this occupation and the Parsees have to depend on the nurses of other communities. This was a fine opening for young parsi girls and it was an honourable occupation of which nobody need ever be ashamed.

They had at present an endownment fund of Rs. 2 lakhs, and were thankful to the trustees of the Wadia Charities for their donation of Rs. 30,000 a year for 5 years, while they had promised to give two lakhs more to the fund. A friend of his had promised to pay two lakhs, but had not yet done so.

On the Pateti day, they had issued an appeal, and in response to that appeal monthly subscriptions to the extent of Rs. 2,300 had been promised. In conclution, the speaker said that at present, they had among them no charity whose claims were paramount to those of this hospital.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED

He then proposed : "That the report of the working of the hospital from April" 1912, to December 31, 1912, and the audited accounts and balance sheets for the periods August 1, 1905, to March 31, 1913, and April 1, 1912, to December 1912, printed copies of which have been previously circulated among the members and which are taken as read, be and are hereby approved and adopted."

Mr. Hormusji M. Cama seconded.

The following resolution was then proposed by Mr. H. A. Wadia and seconded by Mr. Rustomji B. Jeejibhoy:

"(a) That the General Committee whilst accepting the resignation of Lt. Col. M. P. Kharaghat, I. M. S. (retired), as joint Secretary, appreciate the very valuable services he rendered to the hospital, (b) That the question of the determination of the advisability or otherwise of appointing a Medical Secretary in place of Lt. Col. M. P Kharegat, I. M. S. (retired), who has resigned, be referred to the executive Committee for disposal in such manner as they may think proper or tomake such other suggestions as they might think proper in the light of the experience gained by them during the last 18 months".

Office-bearers were then elected.

The preparations for the great spectacle, "The Romance of India," which Mr. Caton Woodville is producing this winter in the Empress Hall, at Earl's Court, are proceeding busily, a Home correspondent writes. Special pains are being taken to render the scenic effects unusually striking. One of the most attractive episodes represented is that of Queen Elizabeth granting the the first Charter to the East India Company.

MINIMUM RAILWAY RATES.

CALCUTTA VERSUS WESTERN PORTS.

STATEMENT BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The Government of India have caused an important letter to be addressed to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the question of minimum railway rates The Committee of the Chamber some time ago addressed to the Government of Bengal a long communication, urging that Calcutta is handicapped owing to the operation of the minimum rates which they contended, direct traffic to Bombay and Karachi.

In their reply declining to abandon the present policy the Railway Board state :—

In dealing with the railways of India, in which they are by far the largest shareholders, the Government of India must treat their railway property as a whole, and to alter their policy by any reduction of minimum rates would

not only entail a heavy loss of Revenue, but

would also at the same time seriously affect very large commercial interests which have been created under the exercise of this policy, and

would lay the Government of India open to a charge of breach of faith by the shareholders of Companies whose interests the change of policy would adversely affect.

First, regarding the heavy loss of Revenue that would be entailed. If one railway were permitted to quote lower minimum rates than other railways with which it was in competition, it would exercise this power in order to attract traffic to its line from the other railways which were then carrying it. Any railway whose traffic was so diverted could not afford to see this being done without making a struggle to retain it. It would demand the permission of Government to be allowed to quote the same minimum rates as the other railway and it would be difficult to refuse this concession. The tendency, therefore, would be that when one railway had been given permission to fix its minimum rates below the uniform basis applicable to all railways in India, other lines would claim that the same concessions should also be granted to them, with the result that a condition of uniform minimum rates for all railways would be likely again to be created similar to that now existing, with the difference that the universal minimum would be lower than before. The practical result would consequently be a general lowering of railway rates throughout India, with a corresponding decrease in railway receipts. It can hardly be contended that in the interests of the trade of India there is a strong case for a reduction in existing rates: the cost of railway transport in India compares most favourably with the charges made in other countries, and the steady increase of Indian trade is striking evidence that the railway rates now levied are reasonable and do not impede the development of the commerce of the country.

That the Government of India would have to admit the claim of other railways to quote reduced minimum rates if it were permitted to one railway, can be further substantiated in dealing with the second objection referred to above, namely, that any change such as that urged by the Bengal Chamber would have very serious effects upon the large interests which have grown up under the policy of a uniform minimum for all railways. Under this policy Ports and trading centres have established interests and created businesses which are based on minimum rates being uniform for all railways. If one railway were permitted to quote lower rates than others, it would completely upset the conditions under which such business was established and is carried on.

The third objection to an alteration of policy, *viz.*, the possible charge of a breach of faith being made by the shareholders of Railway companies if one railway were allowed to quote a lower minimum than the others, remain to be considered. It has been the steady policy of Government in the past to treat all companies alike in the matter of fixing maximum and minimum rates except in the case of a few short railways such as hill railways, in the working of which there is no competition and whose working expenses owing to abnormal conditions are exceptionally heavy. Now this certainty of all railways being placed in the same footing as regards power of charge is a very important factor in the conditions affecting the interests of those who have invested in Indian Railway Companies stock in London, since it limits the sphere within which competition by rates can be exercised, and ensures the retention to a Railway of traffic which it has secured in the restricted sphere of competition created by the uniform minimum. To destroy the existing uniformity of minimum now applicable to every important railway in India would, therefore, be considered by the shareholders of the Companies who were not allowed to reduce their minimum or who could not do so profitably, as a breach of faith by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. It would be introducing, contrary to their interests, an entirely different set of conditions to those prevailing when they were invited to invest in the lines in which they are now shareholders.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

Upendra Nath Chukerbutty, the Khulna approver, who was removed the other day from the Lall Bazar Police Station suffering from opium poisoning, was placed yesterday before Sir Frederick Halliday, Commissioner of Police, on a charge of attempted suicide.

On hearing the facts of the case Sir Frederick ordered him to be discharged.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Harichand has, owing to continued ill-health and domestic reasons, expressed his unwillingness to preside at the Punjab Hindu Conference to be held at Ambala.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

PRETTY WEDDING DRESSES.

THE FEMININE IN ART.

A WRITER OF OTHER MEN'S LOVE-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 24.

London Society has become quieter, the after-effect, no doubt of all the excitement and bustle arising from the Royal wedding. His Majesty devoted the week-end to sport. It was over the Chippenham Park, and Six Mile Bottom preserves. During his visit to Newmarket the King was the guest of Cora Lady Strafford, and her husband, Mr. Rennard. The latter rents Lord Cholmondeley's place, Houghton Hall, near Fakinham, Norfolk, and the shooting in the neighbourhood is extremely good. His Majesty did not stay at Houghton Hall, as his host's preserves are within easy reach of Sandringham, but motored backward and forward. His hostess and the other ladies stayed at Houghton, joining the sportsmen at luncheon.

The King and Queen are now getting the full benefit of the beautiful autumn tints around Sandringham, and will go to Windsor, according to custom, in November. Then the pleasure—and ordeal—of Christmas shopping will employ their minds, and for this purpose their Majesties may spend a few days at Buckingham Palace.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

While the marriage of Prince Arthur of Connaught and the Duchess of Fife has been the talk of London for the past week, the departure of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught for Canada also created much interest. The Duchess of Connaught is now happily much strong and her appearance is more robust. Her recent illness has naturally told upon her health and precaution has been taken on board the "Empress of India" to safeguard her from the effects of the long sea voyage. The Duchess's bedroom has a silver-plated bedstead made so as to swing with the motion of the ship. Every little detail has been carefully thought-out which can add to her convenience and comfort. The general company, travelling, by the "Empress of India," is a distinguished one.

A PRETTY WEDDING.

Every woman loves a pretty wedding, and I can imagine no prettier one than that which I witnessed the other day. Eight daintily-clad Romney bridesmaids, carrying huge grunny muffs of marabout fur, formed the long retinue in attendance upon Miss Brenda Hewitt, whose marriage with Mr. Cecil Littleton took place at St. Peter's Church, Eaton Square. Miss Hewitt, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Southby Hewitt, of 73, St. James's-street, made a very beautiful bride in her white satin gown, girdled with diamante, embroidered and deftly draped over a corsage of fine Malines lace. The long court train of soft broche velvet was fastened beneath a collar of satin, and on one corner a mammoth bow of tulle was centred with a square diamond b[illegible]. The bridesmaids wore Romney [illegible] shell pink satin, with tunics [illegible] mauve ribbons, their pink and white tulle caps being tied beneath the chin with mauve ribbons, and sprays of Parma violets were worn at the waist. The large brown muffs completed the old-world dress, and gold bangles, given by the bridegroom, bore the owner's name in raised gold letters. During the signing of the register the bridesmaids distributed favours of white gardenias among the many guests.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD ROMANCE.

It is only a short time ago that a love romance occurred in the household of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Captain Rivers Bulkeley, equerry to the Duke becoming engaged to Miss Evelyn Pelly, lady-in-waiting to the Duchess. Now a similar event has happened in the household of Princess Henry of Battenburg, for it is announced that a marriage has been arranged—it is understood that it will take place in December—between Mr. Victor Corkran who is the Princess's comptroller and treasurer and Miss Hilda Chichester, who has been lady-in-waiting on the Princess for some months. Mr. Corkran, is the second son of Colonel Seymour Corkran, who formerly commanded the 81stattalion Grenadier Guards, and of Mrs. Corkran, who reside at Pirbright, near Chipstead in Surrey. Miss Hilda Chichester is the only daughter of the late Lord Templemore.

"FIRST-NIGHTS."

The "first-nighter" in London is just now entering the annual paradise as the autumn theatrical season advances and new plays are as plentiful as golden apples in the orchards of the Hesperides. They are not all, however, as valuable; some of them are gilded. Mr. Robert Vansittart's new play, "People like ourselves at the Gate," has caused much interest, though his latest effort does not approach his "Cap and Bells." The play, which shows the triumphant entry into society, given to a rich family by the acquisition of a young actress by the elder son, fails chiefly because characters are not a bit like ourselves,—Nor anybody else. Then Mr. Eden Phillpotts has created in "The Shadow," up is staged at the Court Theatre, a further testimony to his literary value. The drama is, of course a Dartmoore difficulty and the dialect is particularly well done. There is nothing very startling in the list, and the only feature which looks hearing on the theatrical horizon is funnily enough, Mr. G. K. Chesterton. On Nov. 7, a play by him called "Magic" will be produced at the Little theatre and naturally, much speculation is rife as to its character. At the time of going to post a really amusing discovery has been made by a number of clergymen. They have decided that Mlle. Gaby Dosley deserves to be banned. Her little playlet "A la Carte" has suddenly been discovered very improper. The funny part of this, as the clubs are saying, is that the piece had been running for nearly eight weeks, and, till now, no one had noticed anything. However, clerics have stirred up Lord Chamberlain. May be they are quite right, but whole system of censorship in this country is rendered farcical by the toleration of badly-done French comedies and the banning of "Monna Vanna," the encouragement of the frequently dispensable efforts of the lady novelist and the veto on sincere work of men like Mr. W. B. Maxwell and Mr. Empton Mackenzie.

POOR DESPISED WOMAN!

That famous Knight, and master of medicine, Sir Alnnoth Edward Wright sees no good whatever in woman. They are apparently not on the same plane of creation as men. Another famous artist and critic has recently declared that women are inferior to men in all things except acting. Yet women in their time have done some very wonderful things in all realms of art. I say nothing of their heroic deeds or make any reference to instances of endurance, loyalty, and courage. But here is one little item—a straw upon the stream. On Monday afternoon at the Queen's Hall Mrs. Margaret Meredith gave a concert and every item, except two was from her own pen. She is a composer of great facility and still greater courage. Achievement—good, bad or indifferent is not everything. There is the woman herself and there is his temperament. Upon this fascinating topic Miss Marie Tempest, has been giving her opinions. She says: "Every woman is a cat at heart. We all love saying catty things but it doesn't always come off. The history of the cat goes back to the days of Adam and Eve. We all want to say those spiteful things at times; but we are not always able to think of them just when they are wanted. The annihilating retort comes to us a week too late, and so some of us obtain the reputation of amiability."

Man, it is said, rarely excel in this artistry; they can be witty, but their stabs are evident stabs. At a boarding house a man was suffering the extreme of boredom from the conversation of a lady guest, who boasted that his parents kept a carriage and pair at their home in the Isle of Wight. "That is very interesting," said he in tones of the softest Lyons velvet. 'My parents used to live in the Isle of Wight, and they kept a canary."

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

Apropos of the episode of the escaped lions at Leipzig, almost every one in London is asking his or her friend the question, what would you do if you were suddenly confronted with a lion? Theoretically the best thing to do is to treat him in Androcles does at the St. James's theatre—make a friend of him. But practically—well, what would you do? I can imagine the feelings of the young lady in the Bluches Hotel where two of the escaped lions took refuge. She was on the point of retiring for the night but before doing so had opened her bedroom door and was in the act of putting her boots to be cleaned when she saw a lion stalking towards her. There was a blood curdling shriek and the door was slammed. Meanwhile the other lion scratched at the door of a sleeping Frenchman. He woke up and opened the door which was quickly shot again as with a "Mon Dieu" Monsieur leaped into bed and got under the clothes. It is certainly not amusing to have a lion drop in on you unexpectedly. The manager of one of the big provincial music halls once went through this experience, and he does not see the laughable side of it to this day. Seated in his office he heard the door more slowly, and shouted "Come in."

As nothing happened he turned round and saw the head of a lion peeping into the room. Without waiting to argue matters the manager, twisting round in his revolving, luckily startled the animal and its sudden withdrawal enabled him to bang the door and lock it. Now he gives very precise instructions as to the guarding of the animals when these snakes and tigers and other fearsome things are in the programme. There was a tiger in the wrecked van at Leipzig that might have got loose if it wanted to be a nuisance. It refrained but doubtless the Leipzig children will go to bid in future with some German translation of Gelett Burgers's nonsense couplet—about the tiger :—

And when you creep beneath the clothes.
It comes and nuzzles with its nose.

A WRITER OF LOVE-LETTERS.

An event—deeply regretted—in literary, and especially dramatic circles has been the death of the Censor of Plays, Mr. Charles Brookfield. Dramatic critics, like Mr. Bernard Shaw, have in their time said hard things about the Censor—so hard that two years ago he was the most talked of man in London. He has left hundreds of splendid stories for would-be biographers, and his authorship of "Dear Old Charlie" has been a goldmine to those who have rallied round the cry, "Down with the Censor." A delightful appreciation of Mr. Brookfield's wit appears in the "Pall Mall Gazette," and the writer says that: Men brought to him every sort of subject, of reference—the manuscript of a play to advise on or tinker up; quarrels with their managers to adjudicate upon; tenderer deputations in which they entreated his support and counsel. He had a separate fame as an inspired writer of other men's love-letters. These were indited or dictated on one model from which the pupil was not suffered to depart. The missive began with great stateliness and propriety, 'Dear Miss Jones,' but, as it went on, the style unbent, and finally, in a last gulp, the lover broke down with "God bless you, Susan. How other neophytes fared that followed this model one never heard. But on this writer trying it in an obstinate case then harrassing a mature bosom of two-and-twenty, the lady experimented on heartlessly, but very heartily, laughed. Brookfield, unabashed, continued administering encouragement, reproof, badinage, and legend to a circle which no adverse experience could slacken in its faith. Whatever the grave may have in store for us, there is no gift which can make up for the inextinguishable laughter of those lost ambrosial days and nights."

EXHIBITION AT OLIMPIA.

Queen Alexandra, the King and Queen of Norway, and Princess Victoria visited the Ideal Home Exhibition at Olimpia on Tuesday last, and remained for over an hour. His Majesty expressed herself particularly delighted with the exhibits of the School of Art needlework section, and made several purchases, among them being a very handsome screen and a chair. The Royal party visited the children's nursery designed by Queen Alexandra, which is really an ideal nursery. The walls are of the palest grey making a very effective background for the quaint pictorial Dutch friezes, which is just high enough from the floor for the little inmates of the room to enjoy without effort. The large square window forms a seat and also a box for toys.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

BISHOP SHOT IN CHURCH.

While Bishop March, the Roman Catholic prelate, was conducting Divine Service at Harbour Grace St. John's (Newfoundland) a man named, James Hare, supposed to be insane, entered the church and fired two shots at him from a revolver. One struck the bishop in the head, wounding him slightly. The man was overpowered and arrested.

SMOKING IN A CHURCH.

The Reading magistrates sent for trial Walter Chapman on a charge of breaking into Streatley-on-Thames Parish Church. It was stated that he entered the Church by smashing a window, and tampered with the offertory boxes. He lay down in a pew on the hassocks and smoked a pipe. Tobacco ashes were found on the floor, while burnt matches were found all over the church. Chapman gave himself up to the police.

ROCKETS FOR FIRE BOATS.

The London County Council fire floats (boats for fire extinguishing) stationed at Blackfriars Bridge, Battersea Bridge, and Cherry Gardens Pier have been supplied with rocket apparatus to enable the firemen to get a hose ashore at low tide without wading waist-deep through mud. The rockets carry a light cord to which a heavier cord is attached, and this in turn is fastended to the hose, enabling it to be dragged ashore.

WAR ON THE VEIL.

A strong movement is on foot in Cairo says the "Daily Mail" for the emancipation of the Moslem woman and the discarding of the traditional "veil." The leaders of this movement are young men who have studied in the colleges and universities of England and other European countries, and who consider that the seclusion of the Egyptian and Moslem woman behind the "veil" has been the chief factor in keeping her in her present backward state. The movement is meeting with the bitter opposition of supporters of the old order of things.

MR. SNOWDEN AND THE I. L. P.

Mr. Philip Snowden, M. P., opening the Independent Labour Party's new club premises at Blackburn expressed satisfaction that intoxicating drinks were excluded. He had never known a club which sold drink where there had not been disaster to the political side of the movement. He claimed for the Independent Labour Party that it had done more to alter public opinion on social questions and force social questions upon the attention of all political parties during the last twenty years than all the other agencies in Great Britain.

GIFT TO OPERA COMPANY.

The chorus and ballet of the Denhof Opera Company, in Sheffield, have received a generous contribution, accompanied by the following message: "A lover of music, who desires to remain anonymous, offers enclosed contribution to the members of the chorus and the ballet to help them over the failure of the Manchester engagement." The sum amounts to half the total salaries. The tour will be continued under Mr. Thomas Beecham in Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle and Edinburgh.

MEDICAL EXPERTS' PROBLEM.

The husband of a married woman, Mme. Ducros de Saint-Germain, who was injured in a cab accident in Paris and five months later, gave birth to a deformed child, without hands, has brought an action against the cab proprietor to recover £2,000 damages. The court has appointed three medical experts to examine the child and report as to whether its deformity was directly due to the accident. The principle of liability was admitted at the time by the cab-owner, who paid £6, but he now maintains that as this sum was accepted though before the birth of the child, he has no further responsibility.

TOE AS FINGER JOINT.

An extraordinary piece of surgical grafting has been effected at Kiel, according to the "Journal." The patient was a violinist, the little finger of whose left hand had been rendered permanently stiff by arthritis in the second joint. As there was no hope of a cure by medical means the joint was removed, and the corresponding joint of the second toe of the left foot was amputated and stitched on to the stump of the finger. About a month later the patient found he could begin to bend his finger. After a course of bathing the finger in hot water and massaging it, together with progressive exercises of the muscles, the joint became perfectly supple, and the violinist is now able to use his instrument without the least difficulty.

£7,000 JEWEL HAUL.

The biggest Customs seizure that has been made in the last two years was effected in mail week when Mrs. May Van Alen Griswold, an American, who some two years ago married an Englishman, arrived with her maid, and an enormous amount of luggage, consisting of twenty-five trunks. The Customs men discovered a pearl necklace valued at $10,000 (£2,000) concealed in Mrs. Griswold's clothing, while they found in the maid's belt diamond pendants, necklaces and rings to the value of $25,000) (£5,000). It was explained to her that she had made a false statement in her declaration and that the forfeiture of her valuables followed.

FAMOUS INVENTOR DEAD.

M. Charles Tellier, the inventor of cold storage, which has been of so universal benefit, and has enriched thousands in all parts of the world, died in his humble rooms in the Rue d'Auteuil, Paris, in mail week. The savant, whose discoveries had brought him the highest praise from contemporaries, ended his days as he had lived them—in very poor circumstances if not in poverty. For some time M. Tellier, who was eighty-five years of age and was decorated with the Legion of Honour some months ago, has been ill, and he died in terrible agony, but without a complaint passing his lips. Only his son and the old concierge assisted at the final sad scene. Within the past few days, since his condition became known to the public, a representative of a large firm, prosperous, thanks to his genius called on M. Tellier and in discreet manner prevailed upon him to accept a sum of £10 to meet immediate wants.

A quaint strike threat has been made by Leith policemen, who say they will strike unless their pay for attendance at football matches is increased from 8d. to 1s. an hour.

MRS. PANKHURST'S TOUR.

ADMISSION TO UNITED STATES CONCEDED.

Mrs. Pankhurst has been refused permission to land in the United states on the ground of moral turpitude, wrote a New York correspondent on October 19, and is being detained at Ellis Island pending an appeal to the Commissioner of Immigration, Mr. Caminetti.

Early yesterday an immigration inspector boarded La Provence, which was bringing Mrs. Pankhurst from France to New York, and questioned her at some length. No one else was allowed to take part in this preliminary hearing. The inspector asked if she had ever been in gaol—a formal question put to possibly undesirable aliens by the immigration inspectors. Upon her replying in the affirmative she was asked whether or not she had ever been convicted of arson. She never had, she said, but quickly added that she had accepted responsibility for the commission of arson by her followers because, as she had made speeches which incited other women to do such things, she did not think it fair not to accept responsibility. Throughout the subsequent questioning while the vessel proceeded to the pier she insisted that her "cause" and the fight the colonists made against King George III.'s soldiers were identical. She insisted also that her mission to the United States was not to stir up trouble here, but a mission precisely the same as the visits of Mr. Parnell, Mr. Redmond, and other Irish leaders who came to advocate Irish Home Rule.

From the pier Mrs. Pankhurst was taken before a special Board of Inquiry at Ellis Island.

After the hearing it was officially stated that Mrs. Pankhurst had been ordered to be deported under the Law which begins, "Persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed felony or other crime involving moral turpitude," and concludes that such persons shall be refused admittance to the country.

The order by the immigration authorities was apparently a surprise and a disappointment to Mrs. Pankhurst and her supporters. They seemed to believe that after brief formalities at Ellis Island, she would be allowed to land. But the English militant leader spent a night as a virtual prisoner at Ellis Island, before she was allowed to land.

A lawyer engaged by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont for Mrs. Pankhurst and a lawyer representing the Madison square Garden interests went to Washington to appeal to the Commissioner-General of Immigration, Mr. Caminetti, designated by the Secretary of Labour Mr. Wilson, as the final judge in the case.

INTERVENTION BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

Mrs. Pankhurst was released from Ellis Island upon her own recognizance and landed on October 20. The order for her admission, reversing the Special Board's ruling was received from Washington shortly after noon. No bond was exacted. A large crowd cheered her on her arrival.

According to Washington advices, the decision to admit Mrs. Pankhurst was reached after President Wilson had conferred with Mr. Wilson, Secretary of Labour, and the hearing had been concluded before Mr. Caminetti, Commissioner of Immigration. The understanding is that Mrs. Pankhurst will depart after fulfilling her lecture engagements.

INDIAN FINANCES.

SIR CHARLES BEHRENS AND THE RYOT'S RESOURCES.

Sir Charles Behrens was elected president of the Manchester Bankers' Institute in mail week and delivered the presidential address on Indian finance.

The President directed himself to the problem of the means which may be adopted for the improvement of the condition of the Indian peasant farmer, from whom the produce is got to pay for India's immense import of cotton. From force of circumstances the ryot, the lecturer said, is mainly dependent upon the village moneylender for the financing of his operations, and for this accommodation he has to pay exorbitant prices. He pointed out how important is Manchester's interest in the welfare of the producer in India. It was upon his prosperity that the success and advance of Manchester's trade depended. The trading power of India depends primarily upon the crops, and climatic conditions determine the value of exportable produce and capacity to purchase imports. By far the largest imports into India consisted of cottons, the value of which was about £20,000,000 in 1903 and over £30,000,00 in 1912. Railway plant and rolling stock—£3,000,000—and machine and mill work £3,000,000—are among the other chief imports, from which the President said, it would be seen that the manufacturers of the Lancashire districts are the principal suppliers of Indian requirements.

The main conclusions in the lecture were that Indian Treasury balances in India should be lent to trade, and that Indian Office balances in London should be used for the provision of additional capital expenditure for the extension of Indian railways, rolling stock, irrigation works, forests, and other undertakings that would tend to develope the productivity of the soil of India. Of the first proposal he said that it was becoming absolutely necessary for trade to have the Treasury balances in India available for loans to first-class banks at such interest as would enable them to make a profit, and by this means to maintain a steady and moderate bank rate. Making use of the balances in these ways, the Government would have at its command a powerful machinary for coping with the devastations brought about by the caprice of monsoons and droughts, with which India as a whole was periodically and in parts continuously afflicted. It would enable the Government to pursue a policy of steady annual expenditure, irrespective of the character of the seasons, and would help to avert inconvenient fluctuations in the revenue and secure a growing income.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

IRRIGATION OF SIND.

NO FEAR OF THE INDUS FAILING.

The late chief engineer in Sind, Mr. Thoms Summers in the course, of a letter to the *Times* says:—It would seem that in India a widespread fear has been gaining ground that, owing to withdrawals of water from the Indus above Sind by new Punjab and other canals, we may see the Indus laid dry and Sind ruined for want of water. As I have been in Sind for about twenty years and am responsible for the present project for the Rohri Canal followed by the Sukkar Barrage, I wish to show how these fears arose, and also that—fortunately for Sind's future—the data which we have on record indicate that they are quite groundless, and that the volume of water in the Indus is not decreasing, but, if any thing, increasing.

When the Indian Irrigation Commission of 1901-1903, under Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff, came to Sind, the Sind engineers gave evidence that the Punjab withdrawals had not affected Sind to any extent. I differed from them, and pointed out to the Bombay Government that weirs across the Indus would probably be required. During the last twelve years, however, careful measurements of the Indus discharge have been made, which show that the Sind engineers were right, and that there is no need to be afraid of Sind being ruined for want of water.

It is a well-known fact that rivers and lakes are kept supplied from the subsoil water in the surrounding country, and that a large proportion of the water used for irrigation finds its way back to rivers; but the immense quantity returned to the Indus, which is of vital importance to Sind and is sufficient to irrigate some millions of acres, has hardly been realised. During the flood season the Punjab canals abstract an average of over 40,000 cusecs, or as much as the discharge of the Thames, from the Indus and its tributaries and 20,000 cusecs in the low water (rabi) season. A large proportion of this water, which, with the rainfall, if spread over an area of 10,000 square miles would cover it to a depth of about five feet, soaks into the ground, where it forms immense underground reservoirs, which are not subject to such losses by evaporation as reservoirs above ground. These underground reservoirs—the level in which rises about a foot every year in perennially irrigated tracts—in their turn give back water to the rivers in the cold season when they fall low. Thus the Punjab canals by storing up water in the flood season when it cannot be used, and giving it back in the cold season when it is wanted equalise the flow in the Indus.

The Rohri Canal and the barrage together are estimated to give a return of under four and a half per cent., which leaves a very slight margin for errors. As Sir James Wilson hinted in the discussion on Sir John Benton's lecture, the Government of India want schemes to show a return of six to eight per cent. The Rohri Canal alone can hardly fail to give a return of seven per cent., while cultivation is developing, or a net annual profit of about £100,000. If the canal works alone for even twenty to thirty years, as anticipated by its originator, Col Fife, Mr. Joyner, and many other engineers besides myself, the project will compare favourably with some of the best of the Punjab canals. The Rohri Canal will have a practically unlimited source of supply, as it requires only about 6,000 cusecs for its 500,000 acres (rabi) out of the 50,000 in the Indus; while the Punjab Triple Project Canals depend for their supply upon an average discharge of 10,000 cusecs in the Jhelum, which has to irrigate over 1,000,000 acres.

The Assouan Dam stores up water towards the end of the flood season in an immense lake, and lets it out as required when the Nile level falls, and Sir Louis Dane's proposed Woolar Lake Reservoir, which may soon be required, will do the same for the Jhelum River, which will supply the Punjab Triple Project Canals. The Sukkar Barrage, however, will not store water, but will only raise the river level at Sukkar, when it falls too low to give sufficient water to canals just above it, and so will not increase the supply in existing inundation canals, as some people suppose. Eventually, when the irrigation on the Rohri Canal is developed, the barrage may be made to increase it, and to feed the proposed great canal from Sukkar on the right bank of the Indus. The project may then give a net annual profit of as much as £250,000.

To sum up, if the discharge in the Indus does not fall by a large amount, which all the data we have show that it will not do the Rohri Canal alone will have ample water for a generation, at any rate, while cultivation is developing. The canal alone will give a net annual profit, which I estimate at over £100,000, and some millions sterling will be saved in interest charges, which would accumulate if the barrage is constructed along with the canal, as it would be like a fifty horse-power engine doing the work of twenty horse-power, while cultivation is developing. On the other hand, should Sir John Benton's anticipations turn out to be correct, which will be known before the canal is completed, the barrage can be commenced at any time, the interval till its commencement being used for making the necessary investigations required before a final estimate can be prepared for it.

SHOT IN COLLEGE ROOM.

DEATH OF SIR ALMROTH WRIGHT'S SON.

Two inquests were held in Dublin in mail week on students at Trinity College, who met their deaths accidentally.

The first was on Edward R. M. Wright, twenty-three, son of Sir Almroth Edward Wright, of London. He died in a private hospital on Sunday morning after a shooting accident in the college.

Mr. Charles Edward Walker said he called at Trinty College and knocked at Mr. Wright's door. He was invited to come in by Mr. Wright, whom he found on the floor with a revolver beside him. Mr. Wright said that while cleaning the revolver he had accidentally shot himself. On the table was a bottle of oil, a rag and a cartridge. From all appearances the witness was of opinion that the occurrence was accidental.

Dr. Moore, who was called to the room, said he thought the affair was an accident. A post-mortem examination showed that the bullet had entered the left breast and passed out of the right breast after shattering the left lung.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

In the second inquest, relating to the death of Mr. Charles V. McIvor, captain of the Dublin University Rugby football club, from injuries to his head received during a practice match at Trinity College Park, a similar verdict was given.

A BARBARIC AGE.

SIGNS GIVEN BY WOMEN'S CLOTHES.

Strange how ideas change and customs and fashions unthinkable one year are welcomed with open arms the next. Has the present age a barbaric tendency I wonder? asks "Diadore" in the "Globe" or is it merely that the designers of fashions have borrowed more lavishly than usual from the pages of the Past? There is the old saying, "scratch a Russian and you find a Tartar," and coming across this not long ago set me a—pondering as to whether it was not somewhat the like case with present-day civilisation—"scratch a modern and you find a savage!" The less conventional ways of to-day giving more freedom perhaps to the inherent instincts. Are not our present modes distinctly barbaric in many ways? or perhaps it is merely that ultra civilisation swing the pendulum in the opposite direction to the same level and once again we must needs revive that passionate love of colour, that joy in the bizarre and the extraordinary that marks the lower races. Look at our shop windows this season, was there ever such a mad riot of colour? Did our women ever before gown themselves on quite such fantastic and remarkable lines?

FREAKS OF FASHION.

Go down Bond-street, the Rue de la Paix, the Kartner Strasse, in Vienna, on a fine day, when the wealthy are congregated together in all their sartorial glory, and you, if you be from a far country, or a stranger in a strange land, will open your eyes with astonishment at the quaint figures passing by That spotted leopard-skin clothes a beautiful woman, that curious conglomeration of different furs, so arranged that there is no apparent way in or way out, merely a cunningly sown collection of skins, is, mark you, a coat of the latest design. Strange are the ways of Madame la Mode. but nevertheless, for all her vagaries. the fact that beauty is the goal aimed at has not been entirely lost to view in the desire to attain novelty at any price. There is not space here to review dress as a whole from this standpoint, so to-day I take the one item—furs. The height of perfection to which their prepararion and the workmanship of the finished garments has been brought, proves well enough that whatever the tendency of the age, in skilled labour of this kind there is obvious progress;

CONEY-COLOURED FURS.

If you happen to know anything about furs you have only to compare the lightness and silky texture of the modern skins, when ready for wear, with the heavy and dull appearance of those deemed fashionable a few years back. Take seal coney for instance; why a coat of this material, though by no means costly, is far handsomer in appearance than the expensive sealskin worn by our grandmothers, while the latter real fur itself is now worked up till it is as soft and beautiful as the finest velvet. Not so long ago no one dreamt of mixing furs of different kinds, now we get two, three, or even four varieties cunningly blended together in the same garment. There are model coats of marvellous design, leopard-skin dressed till it is as pliable and silky as plush, trimmed with wide collars and cuffs of fox, or skunk, while ermine and white coney are made more beautiful with white fox or dark borders of such furs as baum marten, sable, or musquash. Again we get a curious liking for dyed furs, the natural colour of the animal being entirely obliterated. Fox skins will be changed to a brilliant tawny yellow or almost copper-red; there are opera coats of velvet and stamped plush with huge shawl collars, hems or cuffs of fur dyed to match, blue, pink, or mauve.

THE USE OF ERMINE.

There are day and evening gowns lavishly decorated with peltry in the same toning as the material, purple ones with narrow bands of purple fur, sapphire with a quaint shade of dark blue and so on. The rage for ermine is on the increase, these exquisite skins being especially beloved by the smart Parisienne, so in the city on the Seine there is to be found an endless choice of ermine furs of every imaginable design. Scarves, wide and narrow, muffs, plerines, long coats made entirely of this costly material, in some cases tailless or bordered with fringes of the real tails themselves. One beautiful set I have lately seen, had a shawl-shaped cape and folded muff of tailless ermine bordered with skunk, the latter widening from narrow bands round the cape to a tremendously wide collar, finished with large bows of soft satin ribbon in a dull shade of orange.

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STORIES OF THE DAY.

A CAT STORY.

Some months ago (writes a correspondent in "T.P.'s Weekly") a friend of mine had a cat and two kittens, the latter being about three weeks old. A friend, Mr. Dean by name, called one day at Mr. Brown's house and asked if he might beg the two kittens.

Mr. Brown gladly responded, and the kittens were carefully placed in a small rush basket. Mr. Dean made his way home, a distance of seven miles, partly by train and partly by tramcar, reaching his destination late at night. The kittens were put in a small box at the side of the fireplace in the kitchen.

A few days after the kittens had been taken away, Mr. Brown found to his surprise that his cat was missing, and a week later he received a letter from Mr. Dean saying one of his kittens had mysteriously disappeared.

Two more weeks passed before any clue could be given to the mystery.

Then one afternoon Mr. Brown found the cat sitting on the hearth with one of its kittens lying at its feet. He at once communicated with Mr. Dean, who came over to claim his kitten. Very few days elapsed before the cat disappeared again.

In the meantime Mr. Dean had taken the one remaining kitten to a friend's house, where he thought a close watch could be kept upon it in order to guard the kitten from any future invasions, but it disappeared in spite of all efforts to retain it. For the second time the cat appeared at its old home bearing the kitten safely in its mouth.

THE PIANO PLAYER.

I am one of those inartistic individuals (writes a correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian") who grind out music for the family on a player-piano. The evidence of this base, mechanical subterfuge—I nearly said "subterfugue,"—can readily be concealed by sliding a couple of panels, and and when a really musical friend came to see me I had performed these ceremonies, so that the instrument awaiting his magic touch appeared to be just an ordinary piano. Unfortunately, the artistic conscience of the family has become tainted. My youngest, aged three, stood beside the musician as he struck introductory chords. "And do you play the piano?" said the performer to the innocent child. "Only on the keys," was the sad reply; "I'm not big enough yet to do it properly." The murder was out.

THE LION PROBLEM.

What to do when confronted with a lion is not a problem that would have puzzled the editor of one of the earliest newspapers published in South Africa (says the "Daily Chronicle"). Asked by some inexperienced (for imaginary) correspondent for information about "the best way to get a good bag of lions in the Kalahari desert," he crisply replied in an editorial note: "The Kalahari desert is principally composed of sand and lions. First you sift out all the sand with a big sieve. Then the lions will remain. These you place in a bag which is carried for the purpose."

DUKE'S FLOGGING.

The Duke of Norfolk in a speech at the Roman Catholic Schools in Berwick remarked that no one ever praised him for his scholastic efforts.

"People tried to teach me," he said, amidst laughter, "but it proved a ghastly failure. They took me away from school because they got tired of flogging me as I could not learn anything.

RURAL SUSPICION.

In a remote farming district in which I once passed a few days (says a "Daily Citizen" correspondent) I was told of a wealthy farmer, whose friends, fearing he would be murdered, succeeded, after an infinity of trouble, in persuading him to take his money to a bank. When he interviewed the manager he asked how much the bank would charge for taking care of his cash. The manager replied that it would charge nothing, but would pay him something. "I always knew you were rascals!" he retorted; and marched off money and all.

"SOFT JOB."

The Archdeacon of London, speaking at the prize distribution at the City of London School for Girls, said he had three large prisons in his archdeaconry, and he found that the prisoners generally had the idea that the clergy had nothing whatever to do.

An old woman once said to the prison chaplain: "I wish you could find a job for my old man. He is not up to much, and cannot do anything, but he wants a soft job like yours!"

WILD.

"Yes" said the cynical old sea captain, "when I was shipwrecked in South America I came across a tribe of wild women who had no tongues." "Good gracious!" exclaimed a listener; "how could they talk?" "They couldn't," was the reply, "that was what made them wild."—"Western Mail."

FORTUNE TELLING.

After looking at the lady's hand, the fortune-teller described the glowing future awaiting her client. "Nothing but success and happiness will be yours for years to come," she said. "Conquering all your rivals, you will marry the man of your choice, a tall, dark, handsome man of distinguished ancestry." "You don't really mean it?" exclaimed the young woman. "Will he be young?" "Yes, young and rich." "Very beautiful." commented the young woman, "but how am I to get rid of my present husband?"

BEFORE ARITHMATIC WAS INVENTED Malaria multiplied on the face of the earth and added largely to the number of deaths. It came to learn subtraction, however, when large reductions were made in that number by the invention of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the undisputed cure for Malaria and other fevers. It tones the heart and the system and can be given in all ages and conditions. Of all Stores and Chemists,—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

THE TWO SERVICES.

THE MOTHER OF NAVIES.

Two announcements made in mail week emphasise the high opinion in which the British naval service is held abroad in matters affecting organisation and training. Quite recently an important naval mission left England for Athens to take in hand the organisation of the Greek Navy under the direction of Rear-Admiral Mark Kerr; and now another British flag officer—Rear-Admiral Arthur Christian, whose twelve months tenure of appointment in the Home Fleet at Devonport will expire early in January—is to be lent to the Chinese Government as Naval Adviser. Concurrently with this announcement fro Peking comes the report from Australia that the differences of opinion which have arisen on the Navy Board have culminated in the retirement of Captain Hughes-Hunslow as Second Naval Member, and that on the reconstruction of the board it is desired to appoint as First Naval Member a British Admiral who has had experience in dockyard and administration. This condition says the "Globe" points to the serious delay with the ships which are being built in Australia. The point to be noted, however, is that the British Navy is adopted by other Navies as a model organisation, while in types of ships the British design of to-day is the foreign design of to-morrow.

THE MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE.

A succession of events will keep the naval service very much in the public eye during the latter part of the autumn. In point of importance and interest, priority will belong to the Mediterranean cruise, which will bring together the most powerful combination of British naval strength that has ever been seen in those waters. With the flag of Admiral Sir A. Berkeley Milne will be about 50 units, including eight ships of the Dreadnought type, in addition to the Agamemnon and Lord Nelson. This demonstration of naval strength will have a potent effect from Gibraltar to Egypt, and its influence upon public opinion will be felt in all parts of the Empire as a practical reminder that we are now in a position to dispatch a big fleet as far as Alexandria without at the same time unduly weakening our home guard.

OTHER COMING EVENTS.

While the British flag is being displayed with strength and dignity in the Mediterranean, naval events at home will claim attention During November a trio of super-Dreadnought battle-ships will be launched—the Benbow at Dalmuir on the 12th, the Warspite at Devonport on the 26th, and the Emperor of India (ex-Delhi) on the 27th. The first week in December will see the return of the New Zealand from her ten months' Imperial cruise. This will be no ordinary home coming of a vessel, but the completion of a mission which has left its mark in all parts of our far-flung Empire. Captain Lionel Halsey and the officers and ship's company of the New Zealand have collectively done much to contribute to the success of the cruise, and their efforts have been reciprocated by the enthusiasm displayed at every port of call and at the numerous inland towns visited by the officers and men.

REVISED LEAVE REGULATIONS.

Although, speaking generally, the revised code of naval punishments is running smoothly, and is admitted by both officers and men to be a great improvement on the old punishments, which disgusted both the officers who awarded and the men who received them, yet adjustments have still to be made by the authorities at Whitehall to round off the rough edges of the new code, and thus make the punishment better fit the crime. Most confusion has arisen over the new leave regulations, and complaints in respect to the present arrangements come from both sides. The officers appear to find that some of the men deliberately calculate the mulcts and attendant punishments they will incur, and then decide if the game is worth the candle when they feel inclined, from one cause or another, to overstay their leave when some distance away from their ships. The regulations, it is considered, should be more elastic and give a captain more discretion in upsetting these careful calculations of the deliberate leave-breakers. On the other hand, the younger men feel that the new regulations have too much of the nursing and coddling sentiment in them treating lads and young men nearly twenty years of age as if they were young ladies in a seminary who had to be carefully guarded from an evil world by a wise and mature matron and mistresses.

SIGNAL COMPANIES.

Some difficulty has been experienced lately writes the Indian correspondent of a Service paper in getting the best men from units to join the newly-formed signal companies Credit, therefore, is to be given to units for sending men to these companies, as shown by the numbers sent on the annual signalling inspection reports. The qualifications of men so sent have been made easier, the probationary period reduced from one year to six months, and it has been ruled that men on probation will count for units at the classification tests.

A NEW EXPLOSIVE.

Some twenty-five years ago, artillerists introduced a new and powerful explosive to replace black powder as a burster for common and armour-piercing shell. This was nitrated phenol, otherwise known as picric acid, lyddite, or melinite. This was afterwards superseded to some extent, by nitrated cresol, and, more lately, by nitrated toluol. A new explosive, stated to be more powerful than these substances, and not less safe, is nitrated aniline, or tetranitranilin. It is heavier for its bulk than lyddite says the "Army-Navy" Gazette and a greater weight can consequently be got into a shell. Being less sluggish than nitrated toluol, it does not require a detonator of fulminate of mercury, a property which should commend it to our War Office authorities. It is unfortunately notorious that our service high-explosive shell, especially those of medium calibre, are so difficult to detonate that they rarely produce their full explosive effect. Perhaps the Royal Laboratory may be able to produce a more efficient projectile with the new explosive.

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The ALKION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP ... what to use and whitens and ... skin," and "I prefer it to ... would you miss trying a thing ... testimonials from ladies ... names) are on the wrapper ... Gives the ... Irritation ... and Jewell ... Sale by all ... CO., LTD., ... ndon.

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is a very common condition in these modern times. The symptoms are various, such as a sense of weariness, tiredness, not wholly relieved by repose, want of power to fix the attention on any subject, incapacity for mental work, and worst of all, the sleeplessness which is so common during the Indian hot summer nights. It cannot be too generally known that
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The Celebrated Nerve Tonic, is the ideal remedy for all complaints arising from the breakdown of the nervous system to which all are more or less subject.
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Promptly Remedied.
Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.
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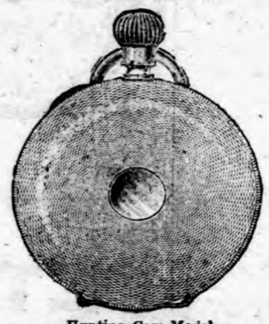
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